

**MOKELUMNE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, CALIFORNIA:
CULTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY**

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ABSTRACT

In 1990 the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) contracted with PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. (PAR) to assess cultural resources information needs by developing an updated cultural resource summary for the Mokelumne River flood control project. The area studied by PAR included three reservoir sites on the Mokelumne River and its tributaries and the lower reaches of three drainage systems. The Latrobe Reservoir is located on the Cosumnes River; the Cosumnes River/Deer Creek drainage was also included in the project. The Hutson School Reservoir site is situated on Dry Creek near Jackson Valley in Amador County. The lower reaches of Dry Creek, from the west edge of the flood zone to the Mokelumne River, were also included. The Mokelumne River at Middle Bar was also studied for a reservoir site, as were the lower reaches of the river north of Woodbridge.

In order to identify known resources along the Mokelumne River and its tributaries a number of published and unpublished reports, records and manuscripts was examined. The majority of the archaeological data was obtained from record searches conducted at the North Central and Central California Information Centers. Historic maps, histories and primary data were used to compile mylar overlays depicting historic land use through time. Locations of villages and Native American use areas were determined through the use of ethnographic sources and unpublished ethnographic fieldnotes.

A total of 201 cultural resources was identified within the study area: 113 on the Cosumnes, 15 on Dry Creek, and 73 on the Mokelumne. Six of these are listed in or are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and 14 are registered California Historical Landmarks. The remainder are archaeological sites and include prehistoric and ethnographic villages with burials, midden, and a wide variety of artifacts, milling stations, campsites and rockshelters. Historic resources are primarily related to mining and settlements and include placer workings, stamp mills, chlorination works, ranch and homestead remnants and mining settlements.

Only the Middle Bar Reservoir site has been completely surveyed. The majority of the remaining reservoirs and lower reaches have not been subjected to systematic archaeological reconnaissances. No architectural survey or identification work has been conducted within any of the project sites. In addition, Native American concerns have only been researched and addressed for the Middle Bar Reservoir. If the project moves into a feasibility study, intensive archaeological, ethnographic and architectural reconnaissances are needed for the majority of the study area, focusing on the reservoir sites and levee improvement areas, in compliance with the Section 106 review process.

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INTRODUCTION

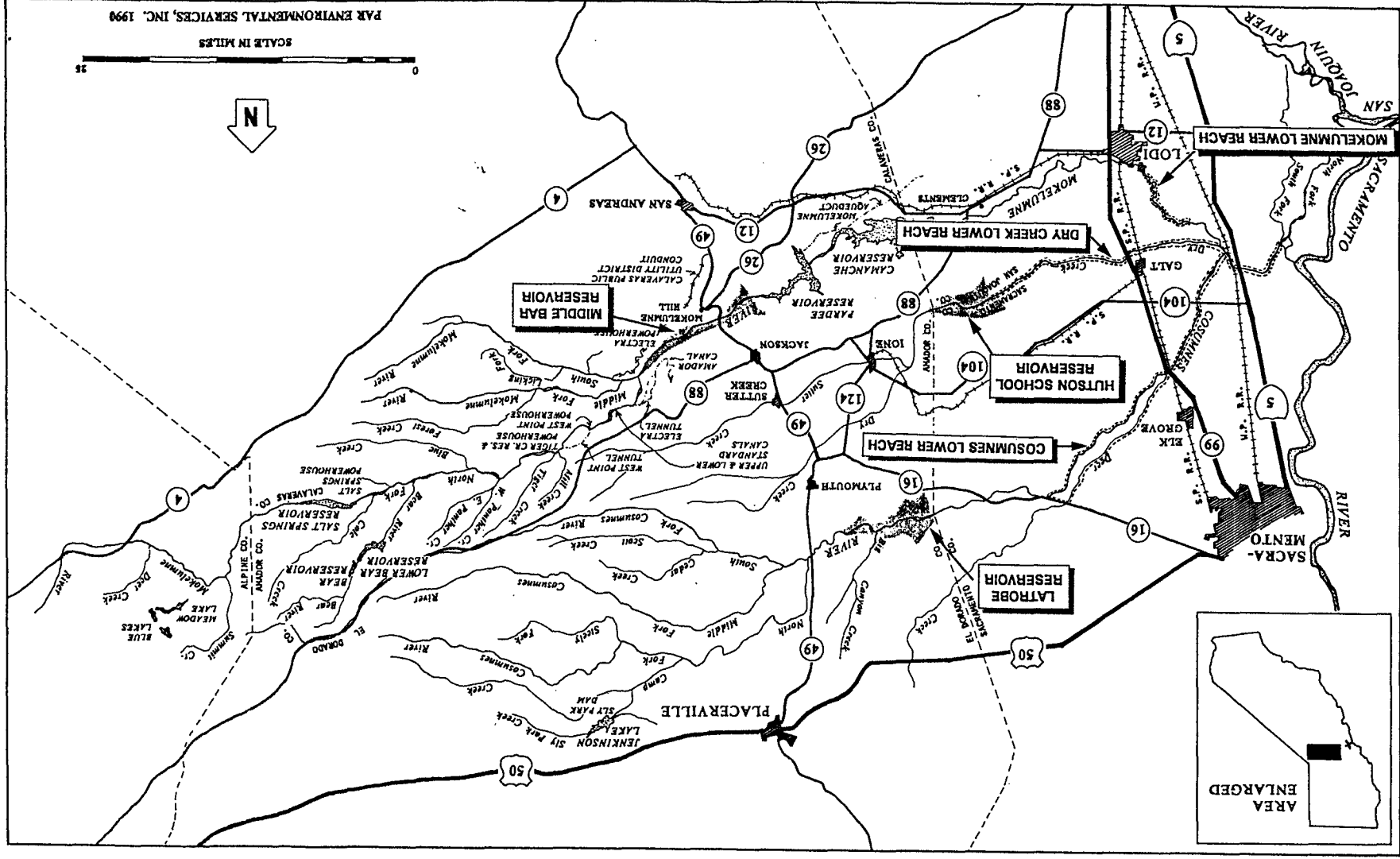
The United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Sacramento District is conducting a reconnaissance study of the Mokelumne River and tributaries to evaluate the potential for long-term upstream flood control measures for the Walnut Grove-Thornton area. The study area includes the watersheds of the Mokelumne River, Dry Creek and the Cosumnes River-Deer Creek drainages (Figure 1). Possible projects include a multi-purpose dam at the Latrobe site on the Cosumnes River, a flood-control-only dam on the Mokelumne River at Middle Bar, and levee upgrades on the lower reaches of the drainages. The Hutson School dam site on Dry Creek was also considered for the cultural resources assessment. The project is located in portions of five counties: Sacramento; San Joaquin; El Dorado; Amador; and Calaveras.

A number of laws and regulations require Federal agencies to consider cultural resources during project planning and implementation. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (P.L. 95-515) is the principal law regarding cultural resources or historic properties. In particular, the implementing regulations of Title 36 CFR 800 guide the manner in which the Section 106 review process of the NHPA is carried out. As used in the NHPA, cultural resources (also referred to as historic properties) include buildings, structures, objects, sites, districts and archaeological resources that are listed in or are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Resources may be considered significant and included in the NRHP for their historic, architectural, scientific or other cultural values and may be of national, state or local importance.

Scope of Work

In compliance with the Section 106 review process, the Corps is responsible for identifying the historic properties the flood control project may affect. Corps contracted with PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. (PAR) to assess cultural resources information needs by developing an updated cultural resources summary for the defined project. PAR conducted extensive prefield research to identify known historic properties within the area of potential effect (APE), as well as the need for additional surveys or field studies. Correspondence with various federal, state and county agencies, local Native American communities and individuals, and historical societies, museums, and interested parties was included in the scope of work. A field reconnaissance of the project's APE was not conducted at this level of research.

Figure 1. Project Location Map



RESEARCH METHODS

PAR visited or contacted a number of repositories in northern California to gather existing information on cultural resources (i.e., archaeological, ethnographic/ethnohistoric, historic sites, registered landmarks) within the study area. The files available at the following offices were examined:

- California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, CA (State Historic Preservation Officer and Native American Coordinator);
- California Archaeological Inventory, Central California Information Center, California State College, Stanislaus, Turlock, CA;
- California Archaeological Inventory, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento, CA;
- California State Library, Sacramento, CA;
- Archaeological Study Center, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento, CA;
- Main Library Collections, California State University, Sacramento, CA;
- United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Cadastral Survey Division, Sacramento District Office, Sacramento, CA;
- PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC., Sacramento, CA.

PAR gathered data from these offices concerning previous archaeological survey reports, subsurface investigations, archaeological site records, information as plotted on historic maps of the area and in county histories, and recent correspondence received from interested parties. Ethnographic and ethnohistoric field and interview data previously collected by PAR for various projects along the Mokelumne River were also perused.

In addition to visiting various repositories, state, county and city agencies and interested parties were contacted by letter, as listed below.

- San Joaquin County Historical Society and Museum, Lodi, CA;
- Calaveras County Historical Society, San Andreas, CA;
- Amador County Historical Society, Jackson, CA;
- Sacramento County Historical Society, Sacramento, CA;
- Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), Sacramento, CA;
- Mr. Tony Darrow (Miwok), Jackson, CA;
- Mr. William Franklin (Miwok), Ione, CA;
- Amador County Tribal Council, Ione, CA;
- Calaveras Band of Miwuk Indians, West Point, CA;
- Ms. Evelyn Wilson (Miwok), West Point, CA;
- Ms. Gloria Grimes (Miwok), West Point, CA;
- Ms. Lydia Oliver (Miwok), Ione, CA;
- Ms. Margaret Dalton, Chairperson, Jackson Rancheria, Jackson, CA;
- Ms. Ramona Dutschke (Miwok), Ione, CA;
- Ms. Sally Goodwin, Sacramento, CA;
- Ms. Elsie Shilin, Chairperson, Shingle Springs Rancheria, Sacramento, CA;
- Mr. Sam Sharkey, Auburn, CA.
- Ms. Joan Villa (Miwok), Ione, CA (telephone conversation).

Only one response, from the San Joaquin County Historical Society and Museum, was received (Appendix A).

Information regarding archaeological sites and state or federal registered historic properties was plotted onto appropriate USGS topographic quadrangles for each of the three reservoirs and lower reaches. Historic information, extrapolated from a variety of historic maps and county histories, was transferred onto mylar overlays for each project area. In addition, village sites listed in major ethnographic sources for the region (i.e., Bennyhoff 1977; Kroeber 1925; Merriam 1907, 1967a, 1967b), as well as detailed ethnographic data collected for the Middle Bar Reservoir (Maniery and Maniery 1984; Wirth Associates 1981a, 1981b), were plotted onto the mylar overlays.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND SUMMARY

Prehistory

Lower Reaches Region

Efforts to define the prehistoric sequence of the Sacramento/San Joaquin Valley and lower Sierra Nevada foothills began in the 1890s and increased in intensity during the 1920s and 1930s. The Sacramento Junior College, the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, Davis conducted dozens of excavations along the major drainage systems in the first third of the twentieth century. This work resulted in the creation of the California Taxonomic System, consisting of the Early, Middle and Late horizons (Moratto 1984). Recognizing that the generic terms of Early, Middle and Late horizons were not always applicable throughout California, subsequent work has addressed regional expressions of these sequences, as noted below for the lower reaches and valley areas.

Windmill Pattern (Early Horizon). First defined at the Windmill Site (CA-Sac-107, within the Cosumnes River Lower Reaches), this pattern is characterized by extended burials oriented towards the west and often containing grave goods, baked clay balls, charmstones and exotic minerals. There appeared to be an emphasis on fishing and gathering of acorns. Elk, deer, pronghorn antelope, rabbits and waterfowl were hunted in quantity. Villages appear to have been occupied year round and were situated along drainages. Radiocarbon dates from Windmill Pattern deposits point to an occupation beginning around 4,350 BP (prior to 2500 BC) and continuing until around 500 BC (cf. Heizer 1949; Johnson 1982; Moratto 1984:201-210; Ragir 1972).

Berkeley Pattern (Middle Horizon). Dated soon after 500 BC and lasting until around AD 500, this sequence represents the arrival and spread of ancestral Plains Miwok into the Cosumnes area. It is characterized by increased numbers of mortars and pestles, a well established bone tool industry, and flexed burials with varied orientations. Sites CA-Eld-426, CA-Sac-107 and other sites in the region have Berkeley Pattern components (cf. Elsasser 1978; Johnson 1982; Moratto 1984:210).

Augustine Pattern (Late Horizon). The Augustine Pattern appears to represent large, dense populations, each with a major tribelet center surrounded by smaller villages. There was a highly developed exchange system, social stratification and a status quo. Both cremations and flexed burials were present; grave goods were often burned as well. Physical remains of this period include shaped mortars and pestles, bone awls, shell and steatite beads, bow and arrow technology and a well developed pottery-making technology. CA-Sac-267, the Blodgett Site, is an important comparative site in the region for this cultural expression and has been radiocarbon dated from AD 580 to AD 1605 (Elsasser 1978; Johnson 1982; Johnson et al. 1976; Kielusiak 1982; Moratto 1984:211).

Protohistoric/Ethnographic. Spanish incursions into the valley in the late 1700s and early 1800s resulted in the removal of many of the Plains Miwok to missions. In addition, contact with fur trappers and traders also occurred during this period. Some of the village sites that were inhabited by Native Americans at the time of initial European contact occur within the project, based on a reconstruction of Mission baptismal records, diaries and oral interview data collected during the early 1900s by ethnographers. Sites from this late period often include items of European/American manufacture, glass trade beads or worked bottle glass (Johnson 1982; Milliken 1982).

Foothill Region

Prehistoric cultures residing in the foothills around the Latrobe and Middle Bar sites appear to have been influenced by both valley and mountain groups. Along with the patterns described above, material indicating Martis culture traits have also been recovered from foothill sites, such as CA-Eld-426. Archaeological investigations in the northern Sierra Nevada formally began about 35 years ago when two culture complexes, Martis and Kings Beach, were defined by Heizer and Elsasser (1953) in the Lake Tahoe region. These investigators continued their efforts in later years and were able to incorporate data from a variety of excavated sites, the majority of which were located in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe and in parts of Plumas and Sierra counties (cf. Arnold 1957; Davis 1958; Elsasser 1960; Payen and Boloyan 1961).

During the 1960s, under the guise of Cultural Resource Management-related projects, work continued to refine the sequences established in the 1950s. Reservoir-related projects along the Upper American River resulted in identification of regional variations of the Martis Complex. Material from the Craig Site and Faith Site, both located near Auburn, revealed that Martis traits descended into the lower foothill elevations (Moratto 1984:301; Rondeau 1979). In general, three complexes have been proposed for the region encompassing the reservoir sites.

Early Martis Complex. Considered a variant of the Central Valley Windmill Pattern, this complex has been dated to 4,500 to 3,000 B.P. (Johnson 1982:71). Traits associated with the foothill Martis Complex include an industry for manufacturing large bifaces, use of manos and metates as the principal grinding implements, pitted boulder petroglyphs, near-exclusive use

of basalt for stone tool manufacturing, and obtainment of obsidian from sources south and east. In the foothills, these sites are often associated with streams and springs (Johnson 1982:71).

Late Martis Complex. This complex has been equated to the Berkeley Pattern or Middle Horizon in the valley and is dated from 3,000 to 1,600 BP. During this period production of bifaces ceased at lower elevations and bowl mortars and pestles gained in use. The atlatl was used extensively with bone, antler and stone engaging hooks. Flexed burials, interred in former village sites, characterize the lower elevations. Trade for exotic materials and obsidian decreased after 2,500 BP and a variety of local materials, particularly basalt, was used for tool manufacturing (Johnson 1982:72).

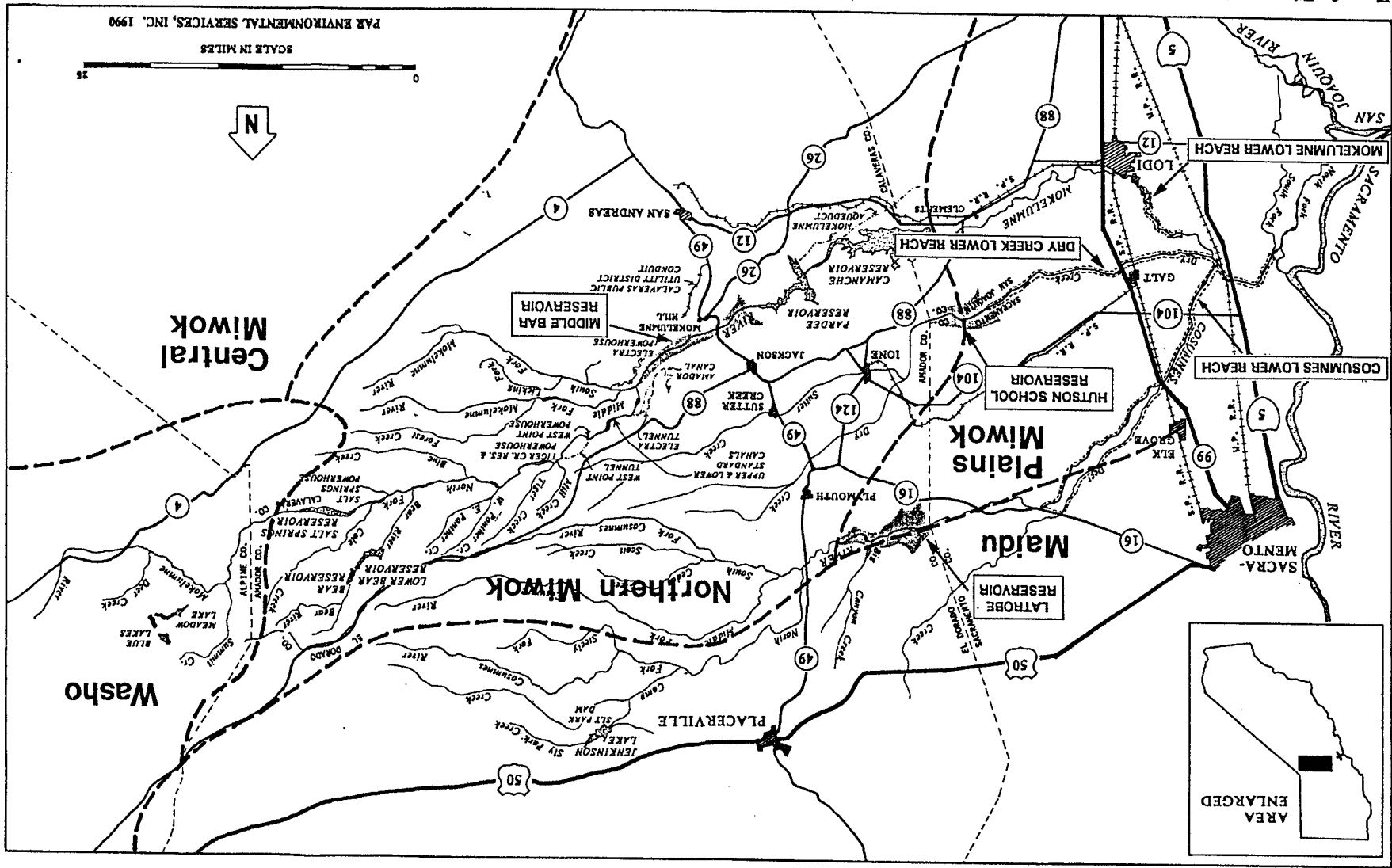
Kings Beach Complex. This complex corresponds to the Augustine Pattern, Phase I and II in the Central Valley. This period has been dated from 1600 to 200 BP. It appears that this period is characterized by the decrease of basalt as the dominant stone tool raw material. Obsidian, obtained from sources in the northeast, south and west, gained in importance. Large bifaces and blades were no longer or rarely produced and projectile points were small in size, reflecting the same styles used in the Central Valley during this time. Manos and metates were rarely used below 3,000 feet in elevation; bedrock mortars and unshaped river cobble pestles were the dominant form of ground stone tools. Flexed burials and cremations are found in foothill sites dated to this period. Campsites and milling stations were widely distributed, while village sites remained at the general locations used in earlier times. Rockshelters were used extensively (Johnson 1982:74).

Ethnographic Populations. After 200 BP the Miwok and Maidu groups occupied the foothill region and continued the basic cultural expressions present during the Kings Beach Complex. The Miwok made extensive use of rockshelters during this time, while the Maidu did not (probably a matter of availability rather than preference). Bedrock mortars and pestles were used extensively and acorns were the main winter staple for both groups. Population movements were based on seasonality in efforts to maximize resource procurement. Winter villages were established along drainages and higher elevations were used during other seasons, based on natural resource availability (Johnson 1982:74-75).

Ethnography

Foothill Region

Two Native American groups occupied the foothill region within the study area (Figure 2). The Northern Sierra Miwok claimed the territory that includes the upper reaches of the Mokelumne River east of present-day Camanche Reservoir. This encompasses the Middle Bar Reservoir project site and the eastern half of the Hutson School Reservoir. Ethnographic and ethnohistoric work on this group, as well as contemporary Native American concerns for the Middle Bar area, is documented in Barrett and Gifford (1933); Holmes (1902); Maniery and



Dutschke (1989), Maniery and Maniery (1984), Merriam (1907, 1967a, 1967b), and Wirth Associates (1981b). Native American groups (including the Amador County Tribal Council, Calaveras Band of Miwuk) and individuals residing near Middle Bar and in Ione, Jackson, and West Point still use the project area for collecting plant materials and gathering resources and have voiced numerous concerns regarding environmental resources associated with the drainage (Maniery and Maniery 1984, Villa 1991).

The Southern Maidu or Nisenan Maidu claimed territory in the foothills and valley north of the Middle Fork Cosumnes River and Deer Creek, including the drainages of the Bear, Yuba, Feather and American rivers. Ethnographic accounts of this group are numerous and include Beals (1933), Faye (1923), Gifford (1927), Hudson (1902), Kroeber (1925), Merriam (1967a), Wilson (1972), Wilson and Towne (1978) and others. The north half of the Latrobe Reservoir site and a portion of the Cosumnes River-Deer Creek Lower Reaches are within the Maidu territory. According to the Native American Heritage Commission, Native Americans groups (Auburn Rancheria, Shingle Springs Rancheria) and individuals have expressed concerns regarding disposition of archaeological resources and destruction of archaeological sites, gathering and collecting locales, and fishing areas along the rivers.

The upper and lower foothill regions were rich in natural resources and both the Miwok and Maidu took advantage of the many available foods. Acorns were important to their diet and were supplemented with seeds, nuts, berries, herbs and fruit. Virtually every animal was hunted and/or trapped, excluding lizards, snakes, coyotes, wolves and grizzly bears. Salmon, trout and other fish were also sought; salmon was cured and stored for winter use. Maidu and Miwok were nomadic throughout much of the year, moving from place to place following game and gathering plants. Spring, summer and early fall were spent at high-elevation base camps, gathering resources that were prepared and stored for winter.

Central Valley Region

The majority of the Lower Reaches and half of the Hutson School and Latrobe reservoirs are within territory claimed by the Plains Miwok. Few Plains Miwok were alive when ethnographers began working with Native Americans in the early 1900s. As a result, the most comprehensive work on this group was compiled using Spanish mission records, diaries and journals (Bennyhoff 1960, 1977). Native American individuals and groups are living in Ione, Stockton, near Wilton, Sacramento, and other rural communities near the study area. These groups and individuals may have an interest in the area.

Generally, the Plains Miwok lived on high points by drainages or streams. In the valley natural knolls or rises along waterways were used, resulting in mound sites. The acorn provided a dietary staple for the groups but was supplemented with fish and waterfowl (Kroeber 1925; Moratto 1984). Pronghorn antelope, elk, deer and other large game were also sought in the tule marshes of the delta. Locally obtainable rocks, plants, animals and resources were used

extensively. Exotic material, such as obsidian, steatite, and shell were obtained in trade from coastal groups to the south and west and from mountain tribes (Levy 1978; Moratto 1984).

Plains Miwok populations were severely depleted by Spanish forays forcing them into the mission system between 1806 and 1814 (Cook 1943a; Milliken 1982), by epidemics between 1790 and 1835 (Cook 1943b, 1955), and by settlers, such as John Sutter, forcing them to work in ranches and farms. By the time the California Gold Rush began in 1848, the Plains Miwok were nearly annihilated.

The Miwok and Maidu groups residing in the foothills escaped the early depletion of Native American populations caused by Spanish and Mexican missionaries and epidemics. Their lifestyle changed radically, however, with the discovery of gold in their territory in 1848. Thousand of miners poured into the region, cutting down trees, diverting rivers and creeks from their beds, silting up streams, and staking claims. The hunting and gathering territory of the Native Americans was radically reduced and, in some cases, eliminated altogether (Cook 1943c; Levy 1978; Wilson and Towne 1978). The foothill groups were forced to conform to non-native ways, finding work in mines or on ranches, or subsisting on handouts and scraps. By the time Stephen Powers traveled through the region in the 1870s both groups had been decimated and only a few remained (Powers 1976). Ethnographers working in the foothills around the turn of the century found small family groups struggling to retain traditional ways while coping with change.

History

As depicted on the overlays accompanying Appendix E, the historical land use of the study area has centered around two major themes: mining and settlement with associated ranching or farming efforts. Hand in hand with these themes is the development of transportation systems throughout the region, water control projects (including hydroelectric development) and commercial enterprises (i.e., towns).

Prior to 1849, Euroamerican occupation in the region was limited to several Mexican land grant claims and ranchos. Five grants encompassed much of the project area, with the exception of Middle Bar, and were working ranches (Beck and Haase 1974; Hoover et al. 1990). These included Rancho Omochumnes or Sheldon Grant, and the Hartnell Grant, both on the Cosumnes River, Rancho Sanjon de los Moquelumnes, generally known as the Chabolla Grant (located on the lower Cosumnes near Hicksville and extending to the Mokelumne River), Rancho Arroyo Seco on Dry Creek near Buena Vista, and Emanuel Pratt's grant on the upper Cosumnes near Latrobe (Reed 1923). Pratt's grant was rejected by the United States Judicial Court in 1862; the other grants were all validated during the 1850s and 1860s.

The discovery of gold in 1848 ushered in a new era of historical land use centered around mineral extraction. Extensive historic mining occurred in the vicinity of the Latrobe and Middle Bar reservoirs, with some placer work evident near Hutson School. Mining played a major role

in the early development of the region and continued sporadically until circa 1940 (Chavez et al. 1984). The Mokelumne and Cosumnes rivers and the gulches around Jackson Valley and Ione were all mined extensively during 1848, continuing into the mid-1850s (Thompson and West 1881:66). Many mining communities were established along the river bars and adjacent flats. Michigan Bar, located near Latrobe Reservoir, was perhaps the most prominent camp along the Cosumnes River and had a population of over 1,500 in the early 1850s (Reed 1923:356). Within the Middle Bar Reservoir site, Middle, Big, Spanish and James bars supported populations that at one time numbered in the thousands (Shoup 1984).

While most of the river bar camps faded into obscurity by the end of the 1850s, others became established towns. Mokelumne Hill, Sloughouse, Ione, Jackson and Buena Vista were all established during the gold rush years (Elliott 1885; Hoover et al. 1990; Thompson and West 1879, 1880, 1881). Woodbridge, in San Joaquin County, was begun in 1852 as a ferry crossing, providing services to men eager to reach the gold fields. The town itself, however, was not laid out until 1859 when a bridge was constructed across the Mokelumne River (Hoover et al. 1990:356). Several other townsites within the project, such as Mokelumne City (laid out in 1854), Big Bar, Middle Bar and Forest Home, are no longer in existence.

The majority of men who came to California during the gold rush returned to their home state or country within a few years. Some people stayed, however, and made the gold country their new home. By the mid-1850s settlement in the lower Sierra Nevada foothills and the valley was well underway, enhanced by the rich soil and good agricultural conditions of the Central Valley (Thompson and West 1880, 1881). Ranches and farmhouses dotted the hillsides and valley floor. By the mid-1850s fenced pastures, corrals, vineyards, cultivated fields and structural complexes begin to appear on historic maps (see Appendix E). Major ditch systems, such as the Prairie, Michigan Bar, Campo Seco and Mokelumne Canal Company, and Butte Ditch, provided water for both agricultural purposes and for mining-related activities in the foothills (USDI, BLM 1870c, 1871a, 1871b). Smaller ditches were used in the valley to transport river water to the grain fields. By the 1890s typical crops grown in the region, especially along the Cosumnes River drainage system, included alfalfa, hay, barley, hops and grains (McClatchy 1894).

Numerous roads connected the small farming communities in the valley and the mining settlements in the foothills. Drainages were crossed by ferries and bridges at strategic locations along the river (Brown 1881; Elliott 1885; Thompson and West 1879, 1880, 1881; USDI, BLM 1870c, 1871a, 1871b). Several of these ferry sites, such as Benson's Ferry near Mokelumne City and Woods Ferry near Woodbridge, are registered California Historical Landmarks (California, State of 1982).

The second half of the nineteenth century saw gradual changes in the land use patterns of the foothills and valley. Of primary interest was the switch from a placer deposit-oriented mining technique to the more expensive quartz mining efforts, particularly between 1868 and the 1930s. Numerous hard rock mines, established to extract gold from ore deposits found underground, were in operation in the late 1850s and into the 1890s. Within the Middle Bar

Reservoir, the Gwinn and Hardenberg mines were most well known, although others, such as the Le Roi, Boston Mine Chlorination Works, Valparaiso and Wetzler mines were also operating (Shoup 1984:98-106). The majority of the mines remained open, with varying levels of activity, until the outbreak of World War II in 1942. Reminders of the quartz mining era-remnants of buildings, stamp mills, adits, tailings, ore carts and tracks and artifacts are -- found throughout the gulches and draws in the Middle Bar area (Chavez et al. 1984).

By 1900 hydroelectric power facilities were being developed along the Mokelumne River upstream from Middle Bar, using the old ditch system of the Campo Seco and Mokelumne Canal Company. The Electra and Blue Lakes powerhouses and affiliated transmission lines, dams and forebays were both developed along the river during this time. The old Electra Powerhouse site (CA-Ama-223-H) and the Blue Lake Powerhouse site (CA-Ama-228-H) are within the Middle Bar Reservoir flood zone.

Today, historical land use of the region remains basically unchanged. Middle Bar and Latrobe Reservoir areas apparently still contain gold, and limited mineral extraction efforts continue. The Cosumnes, Dry Creek and the majority of the Mokelumne lower reaches remain in agricultural use, although residential development is beginning to encroach on the cultivated fields. Finally, many of the historic road routes are still in use today, providing access to farms, ranches and small rural settlements throughout the region.

RESULTS

A total of 201 resources, including archaeological sites and registered historic properties, have been identified in the study area. There are 113 recorded along the Cosumnes River system (Latrobe Reservoir and Lower Reaches), 15 in the Dry Creek study area (Hutson School Reservoir and Lower Reaches), and 73 on the Mokelumne River (Middle Bar Reservoir and Lower Reaches). A summary of known resources and their locations relative to the proposed reservoirs or levee improvements is presented below.

Resources depicted on appended maps and included in the summary tables consist of recorded archaeological sites, sites reported to the Information Centers but not recorded (Appendix D), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed or eligible sites, Points of Historic Interest, or registered California Historical Landmarks (Appendix C). Ethnographic villages extrapolated from various published and unpublished sources and represented by archaeological remains are also included on the overlays.

Potential historical locations gleaned from historic maps and sources, ethnographic data or ethnohistoric work are not included in the following summaries or on the base maps. Their locations are plotted onto the mylar overlays. While physical remains of some of the roads, homesteads, trails, structures and other historical land use features may be present within the

project, they were not field checked and have not been formally recorded. Architectural resources also have not been considered in the following discussion, unless they have been previously recorded or listed.

Latrobe Reservoir

To date, only 50 acres within the Latrobe Reservoir study site have been systematically surveyed, although casual surveys have been conducted by students of local colleges (Appendix B). Ten recorded resources occur in the study area (Table 1; Appendix D). Seven of these would be within the flood zone and include three prehistoric milling stations, one occupation mound site, one protohistoric village and a bedrock milling station with associated historic artifacts. One prehistoric mound site, CA-Eld-426, has been subjected to several test excavation projects and subsequent analyses (Derr 1980; Dondero 1983; Rondeau et al. 1980). Historic resources located within the flood zone include one mining site. One National Register-eligible bridge and a California Historical Landmark (Michigan Bar) are over 200 feet from the flood zone (Appendix C).

Cosumnes River Lower Reaches

The Cosumnes-Deer Creek drainage was the focus of extensive archaeological excavation and survey work in the 1920s and 1930s. While many sites were reported along this system, little systematic survey was completed. Approximately 1,290 acres have been intensively investigated, primarily in conjunction with cultural resources management-oriented projects (Appendix B). In addition, archaeological excavations have occurred at approximately 25 sites along the drainage system.

A total of 103 resources have been recorded or registered in or near the lower reaches of the Cosumnes River-Deer Creek drainages. One National Register-eligible bridge (Meiss Road bridge) crosses the Cosumnes River near Sloughhouse. The bridge caught on fire in January 1991 and may no longer qualify for inclusion to the NRHP. Three California Historical Landmarks are also within the study area; two of these are within 50 feet of the existing levee.

Ninety-nine archaeological sites have been recorded along the lower reaches of the Cosumnes River (Table 2; Appendix D). Thirty-eight prehistoric sites are on, or are within 50 feet of the levee and include 35 midden mound sites (11 with burials), one flaked stone scatter and two prehistoric sites of unknown function. In addition, one ethnographic sweathouse site and seven ethnographic village sites are present. Two midden mounds with subsequent historic occupations are on, or are within 50 feet of the levee.

Thirty-seven archaeological sites are between 50 feet and one-quarter mile of the riverbank and include 30 midden mounds (14 with burials), three prehistoric sites of unknown function, three ethnographic village locations (represented archaeologically) and one historic occupation

Table 1. LATROBE RESERVOIR - SUMMARY OF RECORDED RESOURCES

Resource Type	Within the Flood Zone	Number of Resources		Total
		Within 200' of the Flood Zone	More than 200' from the Flood Zone	
Prehistoric				
Midden mound with BRMs	1	--	--	1
BRM only	3	--	--	3
Protohistoric				
Village site	1	--	--	1
Multicomponent				
Midden mound with associated ranch	--	--	1	1
BRM station with associated historic artifact deposit	1	--	--	1
Historic				
Mining related	1	--	--	1
National Register property	--	--	1	1
California Historical Landmark	--	--	1	1
Total	7	--	3	10

**Table 2. COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES -
SUMMARY OF RECORDED RESOURCES**

Resource Type	Within 50' of Levee or Riverbank	Number of Resources Over 50' from Levee/ Riverbank	Within the Floodplain	Total
Prehistoric				
Midden mound	24	16	6	46
Midden mound with human remains noted	11	14	3	28
Unknown	2	3	--	5
Flaked stone scatter	1	--	--	1
Ethnographic				
Village with archaeological remains present	7	3	3	13
Sweathouse	1	--	--	1
Multicomponent				
Historic cemetery with associated midden mound	--	--	1	1
Historic occupation with associated midden mound	2	1	--	3
Historic				
Settlement	--	1	--	1
National Register property	1	--	--	1
California Historical Landmark	2	1	--	3
Total	51	39	13	103

site on top of a midden mound. One California Historical Landmark site and one unrecorded historic settlement are also located within one-quarter mile of the riverbank.

In addition to the above sites, 13 resources are located on the flood plain between Deer Creek and the Cosumnes River. These include nine prehistoric mound sites (three with burials), three ethnographic villages with archaeological remains and one midden mound with an historic cemetery on top.

Hutson School Reservoir

Four archaeological surveys have been completed within the Hutson School Reservoir site, encompassing approximately 405 acres of land (Appendix B). Six archaeological sites and a National Register-eligible property (Cook Road Bridge) have been recorded in the study area (Table 3). The NRHP bridge is within the flood zone for the Reservoir (Appendix C, D).

The prehistoric archaeological resources include milling stations (n=1), village sites (n=2, one with burials) and a rockshelter with a milling station and petroglyphs (n=1). All of these are outside the flood zone. One of the village sites, CA-Ama-56, was test excavated in the 1960s and reported on in 1970 (Johnson 1970). One multicomponent site, a prehistoric mound impacted by an 1880s to 1930s historic homesite, is within the flood zone. In addition, one historic ranch complex was also recorded within the flood zone.

Dry Creek Lower Reaches

Approximately 475 acres along Dry Creek have been subjected to intensive archaeological surveys since 1981. No archaeological resources were noted during these inventories (Appendix B). Eight prehistoric mound sites (three with burials) were reported by Schenck and Dawson (1929) near Dry Creek (Table 4). Five of these occupation sites (one with burials) are within 200 feet of the existing levee or drainage cutbank. The remaining three are over 200 feet from the levee (Appendix D).

Middle Bar Reservoir

The Middle Bar Reservoir area has been the subject of two large-scale cultural resource management projects completed for regional municipal utility districts to investigate the feasibility of creating a reservoir and related hydroelectric system at Middle Bar. (Chavez et al. 1984; Wirth Associates 1981a, 1981b; Wirth Environmental Services 1985). As a result, 100% of the proposed Middle Bar Reservoir site has been subjected to cultural resource surveys using a mixed strategy of complete, general and cursory coverage (Appendix B).

Table 3. HUTSON SCHOOL RESERVOIR - SUMMARY OF RECORDED RESOURCES

Resource Type	Within the Flood Zone	Number of Resources		Total
		Within 200' of the Flood Zone	More than 200' from the Flood Zone	
Prehistoric				
Midden mound	--	--	1	1
Midden mound with human remains noted	--	--	1	1
Rockshelter with petroglyphs and BRMs	--	--	1	1
BRM only	--	--	1	1
Multicomponent				
Historic occupation with associated midden mound	1	--	--	1
Historic				
Ranch complex	1	--	--	1
National Register property	1	--	--	1
Total	3	--	4	7

Table 4. DRY CREEK LOWER REACHES - SUMMARY OF RECORDED RESOURCES

Resource Type	Number of Resources		Total
	Within 200’ of Levee/ Riverbank	Over 200’ from the Levee/ Riverbank	
Prehistoric			
Midden mound	4	1	5
Midden mound with human remains noted	1	2	3
Total	5	3	8

Forty-one archaeological sites, one National Register-eligible property, and seven California Historical Landmarks have been identified within the study area (Table 5; Appendix C, D). The National Register property (Middle Bar Bridge) and two of the registered state landmarks (Big Bar and Middle Bar townsites) are within the proposed flood zone of the reservoir, while the other registered properties are over one mile away.

The archaeological sites within Middle Bar fall into four general categories: prehistoric; ethnohistoric; prehistoric/historic; and historic. The prehistoric sites within the flood zone are characterized by milling stations (n=4), milling stations with artifacts (n=3) and midden sites with associated milling stations (n=2). The ethnohistoric resource consists of the remains of a dance house and residence dating to the 1900s. Five sites have both prehistoric and historic remains and include a milling station and ranch complex, milling stations with subsequent mining activities (n=3), and one midden/BRM site with a historical component of unknown function. The historic resources recorded within the reservoir flood zone include mining-related remains/mine settlements (n=12) and hydroelectric facilities (n=2).

In addition, five resources (a midden/BRM site, one isolated milling station and three mining-related sites) occur within 200 feet of the flood zone. Seven archaeological resources are more than 200 feet from the high water line but are within the study area. These include mining-related sites (n=6) and one historic site of unknown function.

The Middle Bar area has been the focus of extensive ethnographic and ethnohistoric research. Past and contemporary gathering and collecting areas, fishing spots and ethnohistoric settlements are located within the high water line, in addition to the ethnohistoric site mentioned above (Table 6).

Mokelumne River Lower Reaches

Very few systematic surveys have been conducted north of Lodi on the Mokelumne River. Napton has intensively investigated 225 acres near the river (Napton 1977, 1986) but no other work has been completed. The 19 known sites along the river were included in Schenck and Dawson (1929) and have not been field investigated. In addition, five registered historic properties are located within the study area (Table 7; Appendix C, D).

Nine resources have been recorded or registered on or within 50 feet of the existing river bank. These include one California Historical Landmark site; prehistoric midden mound sites (n=7 [two with burials]); and one ethnographic village with archaeological remains. An additional 11 archaeological sites (10 midden mounds [two with burials] and one midden mound impacted by an historic cemetery), two buildings listed on the National Register and two California Historical Landmark sites are located within one-half mile of the river, but are over 200 feet from the existing levee or riverbank.

**Table 5. MIDDLE BAR RESERVOIR -
SUMMARY OF RECORDED RESOURCES**

Resource Type	Number of Resources			Total
	Within the Flood Zone	Within 200' of the Flood Zone	More than 200' from the Flood Zone	
Prehistoric				
Midden site with BRMS	2	1	--	3
BRM with artifacts	3	--	--	3
BRM only	4	1	--	5
Ethnohistoric				
Dancehouse/residence	1	--	--	1
Multicomponent				
Historic mine with associated prehistoric component	3	--	--	3
Historic ranch complex with associated midden and BRMs	1	--	--	1
Unknown historic site with associated midden and BRMs	1	--	--	1
Historic				
Mining related (includes mine settlements)	12	3	6	21
Hydroelectric	2	--	--	2
Unknown	--	--	1	1
National Register property	1	--	--	1
California Historical Landmark	2	--	5	7
Total	32	5	12	49

Table 6. NORTHERN SIERRA MIWOK ETHNOHISTORIC SETTLEMENTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL PLACES:
MIDDLE BAR RESERVOIR AREA

R	Name	V	CK	ST	RH	BT	OC	B	GA	HA	G	C	MS	L	ISA	IF	SN	NAC
A	Buena Vista	X		X											No	No		Yes
B	"Garden Rancheria"	X													No	No		Yes
C	"Indien Camp"	X							X			X			No	No		
D	Rancheria	X													No	No		
E	Happy Valley	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X				No	No		Yes
F	Mokelumne Hill	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	X	X	X		X		No	No		Yes
G	Chile Gulch	?						X							No	No		
H	Chile Gulch																	
I	Connor's Place	?	X	X	X	X	X		?	X	X		X		No Yes	No Yes	CA-Cal- 0959-H	Yes
J	Golden Gate Hill													X	No	No		
K	Golden Gate Ranch	X													No	No		
L	Indian Valley	?						X							No	No		Yes
M	Jackson Butte	X						X	X					X	No	No		Yes
N	"Cry Site"							X							No	Yes	CA-Ama- 232	Yes

** Keyed to Mokelumne Hill 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

** After Maniery and Maniery (1984:99)

Key:

R - Map Ref.
B - Burials
ISA - In Study Area

V - Village
GA - Grinding Area
IF - Identified in Field

CK - Chief Known
HA - Hunting Area
SN - Site No.

ST - Structures
G - Gathering Area
NAC - Native American Concerns

RH - Roundhouse
C - Camp

BT - Big Time
MS - Mineral Source

OC - Other Ceremonies
L - Lookout

Table 7. MOKELUMNE RIVER LOWER REACHES - SUMMARY OF RECORDED RESOURCES

Resource Type	Number of Resources		Total
	Within 200' of Levee/ Riverbank	Over 200' from the Levee/ Riverbank	
Prehistoric			
Midden mound	4	8	12
Midden mound with human remains noted	--	1	1
Ethnographic			
Village with archaeological remains present	4	1	5
Multicomponent			
Historic cemetery with associated ethnographic village site (including archaeological materials)	--	1	1
Historic			
National Register property	--	2	2
California Historical Landmark	1	2	3
Total	9	15	24

RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological resources and historic properties have been identified along all three reaches and reservoir sites. Of the three drainages involved in the study, the Cosumnes-Deer Creek system has the largest number of sites (103). This drainage has not been subjected to systematic surveys. A thorough archaeological reconnaissance, using a complete survey strategy, of the Latrobe Reservoir site and levee improvement areas along the drainage would be needed prior to evaluating site significance. The majority of the archaeological site records available for the 99 recorded sites are inadequate by today's standard. Each resource within an affected area would need to be revisited and rerecorded (including mapping) at the inventory level. It is probable that many of the sites that were initially recorded before 1940 have been destroyed and are no longer evident on the surface. A complete inventory would clarify the status of the recorded resources along the Cosumnes River-Deer Creek drainage.

The Middle Bar Reservoir site has over 40 recorded resources. An additional 24 resources are located on the Mokelumne Lower Reaches. All of the proposed Middle Bar Reservoir project has been adequately surveyed and extensive historical research conducted on individual mining sites and settlements. In addition, the sites were preliminarily evaluated and recommendations regarding need for further evaluation work was made (Chavez et al. 1984). These sites would need to be revisited to consider impacts that have occurred since 1984, and evaluated as to NRHP significance. Extensive inventory work, however, is not required.

The Mokelumne River Lower Reaches, however, has not been subjected to an inventory. It is probable that many more sites are present along the Lower Reaches north of Woodbridge. The known sites were cited in Schenck and Dawson in 1929 and have not been revisited or updated since the 1940s. As with the Cosumnes drainage, some or all of these may have been destroyed over the last 40 years by agricultural pursuits, erosion, or flooding. An archaeological survey using a complete survey strategy of the levee improvement areas is required in order to assess the actual number and physical condition of sites along the river.

Of the three drainage systems, the Dry Creek/Hutson School Reservoir has received the least amount of archaeological work. Only 15 resources have been recorded along Dry Creek, a reflection of the lack of work along the drainage rather than the lack of prehistoric or historic use. The portion of the Hutson School Reservoir in Jackson Valley, for example, is highly sensitive and probably contains village sites, milling stations, campsites, mining remains and homestead or ranching remnants. A thorough archaeological reconnaissance, using a complete survey strategy, is needed to assess the number and types of resources that would be affected.

As depicted on the historical overlays (Appendix E), portions of all the projects had ditches, houses, stores, hotels, bridges, roads, trails and other elements that would be expected to leave physical remains. No work has been done on any of the project reservoirs or levees regarding identification or evaluation of historic structures, ranch complexes or outbuildings. Intact ranching complexes (i.e., containing tank houses, sheds, pump houses, barns, chicken

coops, residences, etc.) are rapidly disappearing in the Central Valley, particularly in Sacramento County, and their presence along the drainages may be significant. Architectural surveys of the reservoir sites and levee improvement areas, geared at identifying and recording any building, complex, district, structure or object that predates 1946, are essential at a reconnaissance level. This survey should identify any standing structure, including bridges, wells, buildings, outbuildings and complexes.

In conjunction with the architectural and archaeological reconnaissance, additional historical research would be needed to identify ranch or building owners and to evaluate their local or regional importance. While the basic prefield effort has been completed as part of this project, the additional research should be conducted after the field work is completed and should be geared to site-specific or building/complex-specific questions regarding past owners, function and importance.

Finally, while letters were sent to local Native American groups and individuals during this assessment work, no responses were received. It is suggested that meetings be held with each group and with key individuals for each area (as identified by the group or the NAHC) as part of the inventory effort. Numbers and types of sites, project maps, and details on impacts should be presented to the groups and efforts should be made to identify any contemporary use areas within each reservoir or levee improvement region.

Consultation was completed for the Middle Bar Reservoir in 1983 and 1984 and basketry and food resource gathering areas, fishing holes and ethnohistoric sites of importance to the local Native American population were identified (Appendix E, Mokelumne Hill Quadrangle Overlay). It would be beneficial to contact the Amador County Tribal Council and the Ione Band of Miwok concerning any work at Middle Bar, as well as other pertinent groups.

CONCLUSION

Mokelumne River and its tributaries exhibit evidence of perhaps 4,000 years of human occupation at over 200 recorded locations. Major village sites with living areas, cemeteries, task-specific stations, milling stations, rockshelters and campsites are all found within the study area. Historic mining, ranching, homesteading and farming remains, as well as water control systems and settlement sites have also been recorded. The variety and numbers of resources indicate extensive use of the foothill and lower reaches region.

The Section 106 review process requires the Corps to identify and assess impacts to listed or eligible historic properties. To date, only the Middle Bar Reservoir site has been adequately inventoried for archaeological resources and Native American concerns. If the flood control project moves into a feasibility study, then inventory-level work to identify historic properties within the reservoirs and levee improvement areas would be needed. In addition, no work has

been completed to date within the project on architectural resources, and a building survey is recommended. Native American communities and individuals would also need to be contacted and contemporary concerns regarding known resources addressed at the inventory level.

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Appendix A.

CORRESPONDENCE



PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Cultural Resource Management ■ Biology ■ Environmental Planning

September 19, 1990

President
San Joaquin County Historical Society
P.O. Box 21
Lodi, CA 95241

RE: SACRAMENTO DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS FEASIBILITY STUDY (PAR REF. NO. 90-55)

Dear President:

Sacramento District Corps of Engineers has initiated a study to determine the feasibility of providing flood control measures along the Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers and Dry Creek. Three dam sites, one on each drainage, are being considered, as well as possible downstream channel and levee improvements. The study area encompasses parts of Sacramento, San Joaquin, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, and Calaveras counties. As part of evaluating the feasibility of each dam site and downstream improvements, PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) has contracted to provide a cultural resource overview of the study area and to identify known prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic sites within the project.

We are pleased to bring this project to your attention and would appreciate any input you can provide regarding background information on prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic land use, as well as contemporary Native American values that may be associated within or near the project area. We would also appreciate any listings prepared by the San Joaquin County Historical Society for historic buildings or sites of local importance. I look forward to hearing from you.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at my office.

Sincerely,

Mary L. Maniery
President

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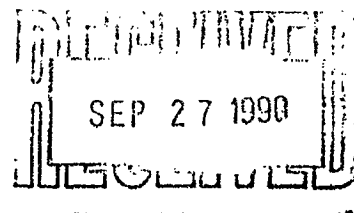
MLM:ks



San Joaquin County Historical Society & Museum

INCORPORATED

11793 NORTH MICKE GROVE ROAD
P.O. BOX 21 - LODI, CALIFORNIA 95241
LODI (209) 368-9154 STOCKTON (209) 463-4119
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Amber Smith
Donald R. Smith
Jack Snyder
Frances Welch
Jeanne Zolezzi

DIRECTOR

Michael W. Bennett

September 26, 1990

Ms. Mary L. Maniery, President
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
P. O. Box 160756
Sacramento, CA 95816-0756

Re: Your Request for Information Concerning Cultural Resources that May Be Affected by the Corps of Engineers Feasibility Study, Park Ref. #90-55

Dear Ms. Maniery:


We have insufficient staff hours available to get substantially involved in research and mitigation activity. However, there are areas of interest that we would like you to note:

1. American Indian artifacts, burial sites and evidence of habitation are numerous along valley streambeds. In some cases, agricultural practices have obliterated surface evidence. Since levee construction or other heavy excavation may disturb these sites, please check with Dr. Greathouse, Archeology Department, Stanislaus State University for records of known sites.
2. The Gerald D. Kennedy Reference Library contains a listing of county historical sites and county plat books to help determine post European arrival sites, building and landmarks. There are other references available that may assist. Contact Don Walker at 209/368-9154.
3. CalTrans and State Lands Commission staff have performed recent documentary and site survey work on the areas in question.
4. Where removal of artifacts is determined to be appropriate mitigation, the museum may consider accepting such items, if the issues of historical significance and provenance can be satisfied.

5. Areas of particular interest along the Mokelumne and Dry Creek are New Hope Landing, evidence of ferries and bridges, other landings and piers and placer mining. Areas of riparian habitat, native plants, and naturalized flora should be considered of environmental, cultural and recreational importance along the waterways.
6. Check with Jim Van Buren, San Joaquin County Planning Department for current county plans in this area.

If we can be of further assistance, please call.

Sincerely,


Michael W. Bennett
Society/Museum Director

MWB/ug

cc: Mr. Jim Van Buren
San Joaquin County Planning Dept.
222 E. Weber Ave.
Stockton, CA 95202

Appendix B.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

LATROBE RESERVOIR SITE - PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Quad	Repository*	Survey Firm*	Date	Location	Methods	Results	Source
Latrobe	NCIC	Archaeological Study Center, CSUS	1979	Approximately 50 acres in T8N, R9E, NE 1/4 of Section 26.	Intensive Survey	CA-Eld-426 CA-Eld-427	Rondeau 1979
Latrobe	NCIC	Archaeological Study Center, CSUS	1980	N/A	Excavation	CA-Eld-426	Rondeau et al. 1980
Latrobe	NCIC	N/A	1980	N/A	Faunal Analysis	CA-Eld-426	Derr 1980
Latrobe	NCIC	N/A	1983	N/A	Lithic Analysis	CA-Eld-426	Dondero 1983
Latrobe	NCIC	CSUS	1970	Various spots near Consumnes River.	Unknown	V#6, V#8	Smith 1970

* NCIC - North Central Information Center
CSUS - California State University, Sacramento

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES - PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Quad	Repository*	Survey Firm*	Date	Location	Methods	Results	Source
Galt, Bruceville	NCIC/CCIC	N/A	1920s	Cosumnes River	Random visits to mound sites	17 sites	Schenck and Dawson 1929
Sloughhouse, Elk Grove, Galt	NCIC	U.C. Berkeley/Sacramento Junior College	1930s	Deer Creek/Cosumnes River	Unsystematic survey and some excavation	36 sites	None, although some results published in Lillard et al. 1939 and in Lillard and Purves 1936
Sloughhouse	NCIC	Caltrans	1982	State Route 16 and Latrobe Road junction; approximately two acres	Intensive Survey	No sites	Weigel 1982
Sloughhouse	NCIC	Archaeological Study Center, CSUS	1976, 1982	West bank of Deer Creek, T7N, R7E, Section 16	Excavation and baked clay analysis	CA-Sac-267	Johnson et al. 1976; Kielusiak 1982
Elk Grove	NCIC	Sacramento Junior College	1934-1940	Deer Creek/Cosumnes River	Excavation	CA-Sac-121	Lillard et al. n.d.
Elk Grove	NCIC	Peak & Associates	1978	500 acres in T6N, R6E, Sections 2, 3 and T7N, R6E, Sections 27, 34, 35	Intensive Survey	CA-Sac-112, -113, -351	Peak & Associates 1978

* NCIC - North Central Information Center
 CCIC - Central California Information Center
 CSUS - California State University, Sacramento

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COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES - PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS (Continued)

Quad	Repository*	Survey Firm*	Date	Location	Methods	Results	Source
Elk Grove	NCIC	Public Anthropological Research	1985	21 acres in T7N, R6E, Section 26	Intensive Survey	One historic artifact	Public Anthropological Research 1985b
Elk Grove	NCIC	Peak & Associates	1980	Approximately two acres in T7N, R6E, Section 26	Intensive Survey	No sites	Peak, Melinda 1980
Elk Grove	NCIC	Peak & Associates	1986	Approximately 40 acres in T7N, R6E, Sections 35, 36	?	CA-Sac-115 reported as destroyed	Peak, A. 1986
Galt	NCIC	Caltrans	1987	Approximately three acres in T6N, R6E, Section 29 at SR 99 and Cosumnes River overflow	Intensive Survey	No sites	Noble, Daryl 1987
Galt, Bruceville	NCIC	Archaeological Study Center, CSUS	1979	Approximately two acres at Twin Cities Road and Cosumnes River overflow	Intensive Survey	CA-Sac-265	Carvey 1979; see also Kielusiak 1982

* NCIC - North Central Information Center
CSUS - California State University, Sacramento

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES - PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS (Continued)

Quad	Repository*	Survey Firm*	Date	Location	Methods	Results	Source
Galt	NCIC	Unknown	1989	Approximately 40 acres in T6N, R6E, Section 19	Intensive Survey	CA-Sac-100 not relocated; one historic bottle dump	Slaymaker 1989
Galt, Elk Grove, Bruceville	NCIC	Peak & Associates	1979, 1980	Linear transmission line corridor near McConnel	Intensive Survey	CA-Sac-101	Peak, Ann 1979, 1980
Bruceville	NCIC	Sacramento Junior College	1934-1940	Less than one acre, on Cosumnes River	Excavation	CA-Sac-151	Lillard et al. n.d.
Bruceville	NCIC	Caltrans	1981	Cosumnes River, approximately two acres near Twin Cities Road	Intensive Survey	No sites	Carrillo 1981
Bruceville	NCIC	Unknown	1986	Approximately 2.5 acres in T5N, R5E, Sections 21 and 28	Intensive Survey	CA-Sac-20 Originally recorded in this area but not found during survey	Weaver 1986

* NCIC - North Central Information Center

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES - PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS (Concluded)

Quad	Repository*	Survey Firm*	Date	Location	Methods	Results	Source
Bruceville	NCIC	Peak & Associates	1981	Gas well site near Cosumnes River and Grizzley Slough	Archaeological monitoring	No sites	Peak A. 1981; Peak, M. 1981
Bruceville	NCIC	CSUS	1971	North bank of Cosumnes River just west of Interstate 5	Groundstone and baked clay artifacts	CA-Sac-66	Wallace 1971, Kielusiak 1982
Bruceville	NCIC	CSUS	1972	Interstate 5 to Mokelumne River	Intensive Survey	No sites	Johnson 1972
Elk Grove	NCIC	PAR & Associates	1989	T6N, R6E; 670 acre parcel bound by Cosumnes River overflow, Grant Line Road, Southern Pacific Railroad, private property	Intensive Survey	CA-Sac-105 Update	Maniery, M. 1989

* NCIC - North Central Information Center
CSUS - California State University, Sacramento

HUTSON SCHOOL RESERVOIR SITE - PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Quad	Repository*	Survey Firm*	Date	Location	Methods	Results	Source
Ione	NCIC	CSUS	1970	T5N, R9E, Section 10, approximately 2 acres.	Intensive Survey/ Excavation	Excavation of CA-Ama-56; recordation of CA-Ama-160; -161	Johnson 1970
Ione	NCIC	Peak & Associates	1985	T6N, R9E, SW 1/4 and SE 1/4, Section 33 both sides of Cook Road crossing Dry Creek.	Intensive Survey	Cook Road Bridge	Peak & Associates 1985
Ione	NCIC	Public Anthropological Research	1985	T6N, R9E, SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 33, Cook Road Bridge.	Intensive Survey	Cook Road Bridge determined eligible for NRHP	Public Anthropological Research 1985
Goose Creek	CCIC	State Water Resources Control Board	1984	T5N, R8E, SW 1/4 of Section 13 and 14. Approximately 400 acres, all in San Joaquin County.	Intensive Survey	CA-SJO-194, Soule 1985 -195, -196-H	

* NCIC - North Central Information Center
 CCIC - Central California Information Center
 CSUS - California State University, Sacramento

DRY CREEK LOWER REACHES - PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Quad	Repository*	Survey Firm*	Date	Location	Methods	Results	Source
Lodi North	NCIC	Peak & Associates	1983	T5N, R6E, Section 35; 2.5 acres in southeast Galt.	Intensive Survey	Negative	Peak & Associates 1983
Lodi North	NCIC	Alfred Farber	1987	T5N, R6E, Section 26; 12 acres in south Galt.	Intensive Survey	Negative	Farber 1987
Lodi North	NCIC	R. Paul Hampson	1988	T5N, R6E, Section 26; 57, 33 acres in south Galt.	Intensive Survey	Negative	Hampson 1988
Lodi North	NCIC/CCIC	Institute for Archaeological Research, CSC Stanislaus	1988	T5N, R6E, N 1/2 of SW 1/4 of Section 34. Eighty acres between Kost Road and Dry Creek.	Intensive Survey but parcel was heavily vegetated	Negative	Napton 1988
Lodi North	CCIC	Institute for Archaeological Research, CSC Stanislaus	1981	T5N, R6E, SW 1/4 of Section 36 and SE 1/4 of Section 35. 320 acres bound by Bill Road, Nicholas Road, Liberty Road and Lower Sacramento Road.	Intensive Survey	Negative; however, project surrounds historic Liberty Cemetery	Napton 1981

* CCIC - Central California Information Center
 NCIC - North Central Information Center

DRY CREEK LOWER REACHES - PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS (Concluded)

Quad	Repository*	Survey Firm*	Date	Location	Methods	Results	Source
Lodi North/ Thornton	CCIC	N/A	1929	Dry Creek	Cursory Survey	Nine mound sites (see table)	Schenck and Dawson 1929

* CCIC - Central California Information Center

MIDDLE BAR RESERVOIR SITE - PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Quad	Repository*	Survey Firm*	Date	Location	Methods	Results	Source
Moke. Hill	PG&E	Wirth Associates	1981	Approximately 200 acres at Electra and Blue Lakes. Power houses and transmission lines. T6N, R12E, Section 32-33, T5N, R12E, Section 5-6,8.	Intensive Survey	Seven sites: Wirth CA-Ama-228 Associates, -H, -282, Inc. 1981a 229, 230, -17,223-H, Cal-773-H	
Moke. Hill	PG&E	Wirth Associates	1985	Electra Powerhouse site.	Intensive site mapping and archival research	CA-Ama-223-H	Wirth Environmental Services 1985
Moke. Hill/ Jackson	NCIC/CCIC	David Chavez & Associates	1984	Approximately 2400 acres on both sides of Middle Fork Mokelumne River from the junction of North Fork Mokelumne downstream to Pardee Reservoir. Survey area generally followed the 800-foot contour line.	Mixed survey strategy using intensive, general, and cursory coverage.	Eleven prehistoric sites, one historic Native American site/26 historic sites (24 mining-related and 2 hydroelectric facilities).	Chavez et al. 1984

* NCIC - North Central Information Center
 CCIC - Central California Information Center
 PG&E - Pacific Gas & Electric Company

C-102224

MOKELUMNE RIVER LOWER REACHES - PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Quad	Repository*	Survey Firm*	Date	Location	Methods	Results	Source
Lodi North	CCIC	Institute for Archaeological Research, CSC Stanislaus	1986	T4N, R6E, NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 34. 21.5 acres at Del Rio Winery, North Woodbridge.	Intensive Survey	Negative	Napton 1986
Lodi North	CCIC	Institute for Archaeological Research, CSC Stanislaus	1977	T4N, R6E, SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 34 and SW 1/4 of Section 35. Lodi Lake Park Expansion project approximately 200 acres.	Intensive Survey	Wood-bridge Cemetery CA-SJO-36	Napton 1977
Lodi North	CCIC	N/A	1929	Mokelumne River	Cursory Survey	19 mound sites	Schenck and Dawson 1929

* CCIC - Central California Information Center

C-102225

C-102225

Appendix C.

REGISTERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

LIST OF REGISTERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES - RESERVOIR SITES

Project	Quad	Map Ref	Status (a)	Impacts (b)		Description (c)
				Past	Potential	
Latrobe Reservoir	Carbondale	A	CHL#468	F, V	N	Michigan Bar
Latrobe Reservoir	Carbondale	B	NRHP-E	?	N	Pedestrian Bridge
Hutson School Reservoir	Ione	A	NRHP-E	D (?)	FI	Cook Road Bridge - DOE process; MOA signed to record by HAERs standards and remove.
Middle Bar Reservoir	Mokelumne Hill	A	NRHP-E	?	FI	Middle Bar Bridge - DOE process
Middle Bar Reservoir	Mokelumne Hill	B	CHL#36	F, V	FI	Middle Bar town site
Middle Bar Reservoir	Mokelumne Hill	C	CHL#39	V	N	Butte Store
Middle Bar Reservoir	Mokelumne Hill	D	CHL#41	F, V	FI	Big Bar town site
Middle Bar Reservoir	Mokelumne Hill	E	CHL#269	NK	N	Town of Mokelumne Hill
Middle Bar Reservoir	Mokelumne Hill	F	CHL#256	NK	N	IOOF Hall

(a) NRHP-E - Determined Eligible for National Register of Historic Places but not listed
CHL# - Listed as a California Historical Landmark

(b) F - Flooding; V - Vandalism; FI - Inside Proposed Floodline; NK - None Known; N - None; outside proposed floodline; D - Destroyed

(c) DOE - Determination of Effect; MOA - Memorandum of Agreement; HAER - Historic American Engineering Record

LIST OF REGISTERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES - RESERVOIR SITES (Concluded)

Project	Quad	Map Ref	Status (a)	Impacts (b)		Description
				Past	Potential	
Middle Bar Reservoir	Mokelumne Hill	G	CHL#261	NK	N	Courthouse
Middle Bar Reservoir	Mokelumne Hill	H	CHL#663	NK	N	Church

(a) CHL# - Listed as a California Historical Landmark

(b) NK - None Known; N - None; outside proposed floodline

LIST OF REGISTERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES - LOWER REACHES

Project	Quad	Map Ref	Status (a)	Impacts (b)		Description
				Past	Potential	
Cosumnes Reaches	Lower	Sloughhouse	A	NRHP-E	? Y	Meiss Road Bridge determined eligible through Determination of Effect (DOE) process.
Cosumnes Reaches	Lower	Sloughhouse	B	CHL#575	? Y	Sloughhouse Site
Cosumnes Reaches	Lower	Bruceville	C	CHL#149	D (?) Y	Benson's Ferry site
Cosumnes Reaches	Lower	Bruceville	D	CHL#162	? N	Site of Mokelumne City
Mokelumne River Lower Reaches	River	Lodi North	A	CHL#163	? Y	Site of Wood's Ferry and Bridge
Mokelumne River Lower Reaches	River	Lodi North	B	CHL#358	NK N	Town of Woodbridge
Mokelumne River Lower Reaches	River	Lodi North	C	CHL#520	NK N	San Joaquin Valley College
Mokelumne River Lower Reaches	River	Lodi North	D	NRHP-L	NK N	Woodbridge IOOF Hall
Mokelumne River Lower Reaches	River	Lodi North	E	NRHP-L	NK N	Woodbridge Masonic Lodge #131

(a) NRHP-E - Determined eligible for National Register of Historic Places but not listed
 NRHP-L - Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
 CHL# - Listed as a California Historic Landmark

(b) D - Destroyed; NK - None Known;
 Y - Within 50 feet of river bank/levee;
 N - None; over 50 feet from river bank/levee

Appendix D.

KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS

LATROBE RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
LT 1	V-8	X	X	3,479	1970	H,RS, WC	2	Large midden mound with estimated height of six feet. Artifacts include steatite pipe, flakes, slate point and milling station. A historic dam, pond, ditch, and structural foundation remains, well, and domestic walnut trees represent the historic component. Location not verified and no trinomial has been assigned.
LT 2	CA-Eld-202	X	X	220	1976, 1977	H	1	Milling station with associated artifact concentration. Characterized by a minimum of 20 mortars. Artifacts found include pestles, choppers, flakes, manos, metate fragments, bifaces, and hammerstones, and historic cans and bottles. Originally recorded as two sites (Eld-202 and -203) but 1977 record combined them as -202.
LT 3	CA-Eld-427-H		X	30,000	1979	E, F	1	Placer mining site with waste rocks, associated drainage ditch, stone masonry bridge support.
LT 4	CA-Eld-426	X		1,800	1979	F, E, R, H	1	Midden mound with associated milling station (three mortars). Excavated by Sacramento State College, in late 1970 (Rondeau et al. 1980). Faunal analysis reported in Derr (1980); stone tools described in Dondero (1983).

(a) LT - Latrobe Quadrangle

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

H - Historic Activities
E - Erosion
R - Recreation
V - Vandalism
F - Flooding
RS- Residential
WC- Water Control

Potential

1 - within high water line
2 - over 0.5 miles outside high water line

LATROBE RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Concluded)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
LT 5	None	X		?	?	?	1	Reported prehistoric milling station with five mortar depressions. Not field checked and no assigned trinomial.
LT 6	None	X		?	?	?	1	Reported prehistoric milling station with 13 mortar depressions. Not field checked and no assigned trinomial.
LT 7	None	X		?	?	?	1	Reported prehistoric milling station with four mortar depressions. Not field checked and no assigned trinomial.
LT 8	V-6	X	X	414	1970	V, F	1	Protohistoric/historic midden mound site with a depth of three feet. Artifacts include bottle fragments, trade beads, chert flakes; possible ethnographic village of <u>Palama</u> (Bennyhoff 1961:141). Location not field checked and no trinomial has been assigned.

(a) LT - Latrobe Quadrangle

(c) Past

Potential

V - Vandalism

1 - within high water line

(b) PH - Prehistoric

F - Flooding

H - Historic

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
SH 1	CA-Sac-132	X		3,500	1937, 1974	E, Sc, G	2	Midden mound with pestles, baked clay, fire-cracked rock, hammerstones. Three locations are recorded for this site at the NCIC.
SH 2	CA-Sac-133	X		8,800	1937, 1974	L, E, Sc, Cul,	2	Midden mound with pestles, fire-fractured rocks. Several locations are recorded for this site at the NCIC and it may have been combined with Sac-132 in 1974.
SH 3	CA-Sac-131	X		3,409	1937, 1974	Cul, L, D	3	Midden mound site reported as leveled with a prune orchard on the remnants as of 1937. Revisited in 1974 and reported as completely destroyed for agribusiness purposes. Only a few artifacts were found on the surface.
SH 4	CA-Sac-129	X		744	1937, 1974	L, Cul, Sc	3	Midden mound with pestles, hammerstone, fire-cracked rock, fresh water clamshell, burned mammal bones. Burials reported uncovered when the mound was first disced and leveled in 1921. As of 1974 the remnants of the midden deposit could not be determined due to the extensive amount of agricultural cultivation and disturbance. Artifacts and skeletal material were found by the landowner while discing the site in the 1970s. Two locations are recorded for this site at the NCIC. Ethnographic village of <u>Yumnu</u> (Bennyhoff 1977:87).

(a) SH - Sloughhouse Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

E - Erosion
Sc - Scraped/Disced
G - GrazingL - Leveled
Cul- Cultivated
D - Destroyed

Potential

2 - over 50 feet from levee/river bank
3 - within Deer Creek/Cosumnes River floodplain

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
SH 5	CA-Sac-130	X		1,617	1937, 1974	R, Sc, Rd, Lv	1	Midden mound with pestle, mano, fire-cracked rock, burned mammal bone. Human bone was reported in 1937 on the surface. The Pierson homestead (house, garden, well, ditch) was established on top of the mound ca. 1903; the river levee covers the west side of the mound. Two locations are reported at the NCIC for this site.
SH 6	CA-Sac-128	X		?	1937, 1974	D	3	This is assumed to have been a village mound site with burials but was completely destroyed in the late 1930s. No evidence of the site was found during a 1974 visit. Ethnographic village of <u>Amuchamne</u> (Bennyhoff 1977:105).
SH 7	CA-Sac-136	X		?	1937	L, Lv	1	Midden mound assumed to be a village with burials. Site was leveled and covered with a levee by 1937. Three locations are recorded at the NCIC for this site.

(a) SH - Sloughhouse Quad

(c) Past

Potential

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

Lv - Levee

L - Leveled

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

Sc - Scraped/Disced

R - Residence

3 - within Deer Creek/Cosumnes River floodplain

Rd - Road

D - Destroyed

C-102234

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
SH 8	CA-Sac-127	X		3,721	1937, 1972, 1974	L, Ex, Cul, E, St, Rd	3	This is the Augustine Site, the type site for Late Horizon Phase II. Ethnographic Nisenan village of <u>OO'Le Waymah</u> . It was extensively excavated by Sacramento Junior College in 1933 (Lillard and Purves 1936), Sacramento State College in 1968 (early middle Horizon deposits removed and reported by Grady 1969) and again in 1972. Site originally contained house pits, three cemeteries (historic Native American cremations, Late Horizon Phase II, and Early Middle Horizon periods), numerous artifacts and other cultural material. Artifacts are representative of Late Horizon Phases I, II, III and Middle Horizon. As of 1972 the southeast side of the mound was leveled and contained hop kilns, barns, sheds, labor camp, septic tanks, leach lines. The northwest side was leveled for a hop field in 1968. A 1974 visit noted that the major concentration of the deposit was on the north side of the mound and was still intact.
SH 9	CA-Sac-124	X		8,281	1937, 1974	Cul, D	2	Midden mound site known as the Patterson Mound with at least four feet of deposit in 1937. Site had at least two house pits, fire-cracked rock, and other unspecified artifacts. Recorded as a village site with black midden soil. No surface indications of a site were present at this location in 1974. Two locations are reported for this site at the NCIC.

(a) SH - Sloughhouse Quad

(c) Past

Potential

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

Cul- Cultivation

L - Leveled

2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

E - Erosion

St - Farm Structure

3 - within Deer Creek/Cosumnes River floodplain

Rd - Road

D - Destroyed

Ex - Archaeological Excavation

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
SH 10	CA-Sac-126	X		2,806	1937, 1974	Cul, E, F, Sc, D, Ex	3	Midden mound site known as the Booth Site. Excavated in the early 1930s by Sacramento Junior College (Lillard and Purves 1936). Called a village site with house pits, fire-cracked rock, artifacts, burials. Site was included by Heizer (1949) as a prototype for the Early Horizon period in the Valley. Three locations are reported for this site at the NCIC.
SH 11	CA-Sac-362	X		875	1974	L, Cul,D	1	Mound site with one shaped anvil, midden. Leveled and planted in prunes; virtually destroyed. Probably same site as Sac-136.
SH 12	CA-Sac-125	X		3,025	1937, 1974	Cul, Sc, Dt, Fn, Ex	2	Midden mound known as the Horst Site; may have been test excavated in the 1930s. In 1974 surface material included fire-cracked rock, baked clay, bone, shell, one human cranial fragment, obsidian flake. The western portion of the mound was reported as partially destroyed and the remainder of the site had been severely impacted. Over 50 cm of deposit remained at that time.

(a) SH - Sloughhouse Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

Cul- Cultivation

E - Erosion

F - Flooding

Dt - Ditch

Ex - Archaeological Excavation

L - Leveled

Sc - Scraped/Disced

D - Destroyed

Fn - Fence

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

3 - within Deer Creek/Cosumnes River floodplain

C-102236

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
SH 13	CA-Sac-387	X		?	1974	L, Cul, Dt	3	Midden mound site with fire-cracked rock. Land owner reported finding human bone while digging in orchard. Site leveled and under a pear orchard. Probably the same site as SAC-126.
SH 14	CA-Sac-123	X		2,116	1937, 1974	D	3	Midden mound site, possible village location. Other data unknown due to sparsity of record. When originally recorded in 1930s the mound was intact with no reported disturbance. Two locations are recorded at the NCIC for this site. No surface evidence of a site was found during a 1974 visit.
SH 15	CA-Sac-267	X		2,500	1937, 1968	Cul, Rd, Dt, Ex	1	Midden mound site (Blodgett Site) with house pits, a hearth, cores, baked clay, bones, fresh water mussel shell, pestles, basalt and obsidian flakes. The site was excavated by Sacramento State College and University of California, Davis in 1969. Burials and cremations were present in submound pits and the deposit was dated to ca. A.D. 700 to 1000 (Johnson et al. 1976). At least half of the mound was destroyed in 1967. Baked clay from this site, including unique anthropomorphic effigies, was included as part of Kielusiak's study (1982).

(a) SH - Sloughhouse Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

Cul- Cultivation L - Leveled
D - Destroyed Rd - Road
Dt - Ditch
Ex - Archaeological Excavation

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank
3 - within Deer Creek/Consumnes River floodplain

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
SH 16	CA-Sac-122	X		4,636	1937, 1974	St, Sc, D	3	Midden mound with soapstone labrets, fish-tailed charmstone, fire-cracked rock, bone on surface; reported burials found when excavating the well in the 1930s. Dated to Middle Horizon, Late Horizon Phase I and II. Reported in Lillard and Purves (1936). A 1974 visit noted that the site had been completely destroyed.
SH 17	CA-Sac-315	X		1,950	1973	Dt, L, GD, Ex	1	Recorded as a village site with a stratified midden deposit and at least one meter of depth. A trench was cut through the center of the mound and a possible house pit floor, shaped bifacial mano, cores, and flakes were exposed. In 1973 the site was badly disturbed and was being used as a garbage dump.
SH 18	CA-Sac-274	X		1,122	1968	E, Sc, Lv, Ex	1	Midden site with clam disc beads, <u>Olivella</u> 3e bead, flakes, animal bone, charred acorn, pits, possibly one burial. Apparently excavated in 1968. At that time most of the site had been "scooped out" to build up the levee and erosion was ongoing.
SH 19	W-5	X	X	4,800	1974	Cm, Rd, R, St	3	Midden mound site with fire-cracked rock on the surface. Historic cemetery is present on top of the site, however, the number of historic graves is unknown.

(a) SH - Sloughhouse Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

St - Farm Structure

D - Destroyed

Dt - Ditch

Ex - Archaeological Excavation

E - Erosion

Lv - Levee

R - Residence

Sc - Scraped/Discad

Rd - Road

L - Leveled

GD - Garbage Dump

Cm - Cemetery

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

3 - within Deer Creek/Consumnes River floodplain

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
EG 20	CA-Sac-135	X		3,750	1937, 1974	L, Cul, E	1	Midden mound site with clamshell, fire-cracked rock, burned faunal remains, lithic scatter, steatite pendant, green slate projectile point. In 1974 only about 400 m ² of the mound remained; over two-thirds had been leveled for grape vineyards. Two locations are filed at the NCIC for this site.
EG 21	CA-Sac-121	X		23,975	1937, 1974	L, Rd, V, Ex	3	Large midden mound site excavated in the 1930s by Sacramento Junior College (Gifford 1940; Lillard and Purves 1936). In 1974 the site was revisited and obsidian flakes, faunal bone and shell fragments and fire-cracked rock were noted on the surface. At that time the site encompassed only 600 m ² ; the remainder had been leveled for agricultural purposes. NCIC has two reported locations for this site.
EG 22	CA-Sac-119	X		1,122	1937	L, Cul	3	Midden mound site with ash deposits present on the surface. Partially leveled and planted in hops as of 1937. The NCIC has two reported locations for this site.

(a) EG - Elk Grove Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

L - Leveled

E - Erosion

V - Vandalism

Ex - Archaeological Excavation

Cul- Cultivated

Rd - Road

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

3 - within Deer Creek/Consumnes River floodplain

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
EG 23	CA-Sac-118	X		2,401	1937, 1974	L, F, Cul, Sc, Ex	1	Midden mound site extensively excavated by Lillard in the late 1920s. At that time he noted that the top two feet of deposit had been leveled "25 or more years ago" for agricultural purposes (Lillard and Purves 1936). As of 1974, the site had been completely leveled and had been continuously cultivated with hops or grapes since around 1910. A few projectile point fragments, shell and faunal bone, fire-cracked rock, chert and obsidian flakes, and fragmented human remains were noted at the site in 1974. At that time the estimated site boundaries encompassed only 1,200 m2. Three locations have been reported to the NCIC for Sac-118.
EG 24	CA-Sac-116	X		7,841	1937	L, Cul, Ex	3	Midden mound site reportedly excavated by Lillard in the 1920s. The mound was leveled by 1927 and had been planted in sunflowers. Three locations are recorded for this site at the NCIC.
EG 25	CA-Sac-230	X		5,776	1958, 1974	Sc, V, Cul, Dt	1	Midden mound site with burials, clamshell disc beads, fire-cracked rock, obsidian flakes, burned faunal remains, and grinding implements. Collection was made of some artifacts in 1958 and the site was plowed, exposing a burial, in 1964; after that date it was put into a permanent pasture. The 1974 record notes that the site at that time was in an excellent state of preservation, although it encompassed only 2,700 m2. It was estimated that cultivation had disturbed the top 18 inches of the two-meter-deep deposit. NCIC has two locations reported for this site.

(a) EG - Elk Grove Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

L - Leveled
F - Flooding
V - Vandalism
Ex - Archaeological Excavation

Cul- Cultivated
Sc - Scraped/Disced
Dt - Ditch

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank
3 - within Deer Creek/Cosumnes River floodplain

C-102240

C-102240

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
EG 26	CA-Sac-114	X		2,116	1937	Res, St, Ex	1	Midden mound site with baked clay bird effigies, steatite discs and rings, <u>Haliotis</u> ornaments, and at least one human burial. Estimated to represent Middle Horizon and Late Horizon, Phase I. Ethnographic village of <u>Lulimal</u> (Bennyhoff 1977:105; Kroeber 1925; Merriam 1907; 1967).
EG 27	CA-Sac-115	X		529	1937, 1962, 1980	D	1	Midden mound site with at least three feet of deposit. One pestle was found on the surface in 1962. Other information is unknown. NCIC reports two locations for this site. Reported as destroyed in 1980 and confirmed in 1986 (Peak, A. 1986). Ethnographic village of <u>Yomit</u> (Bennyhoff 1977:105; Kroeber 1925; Merriam 1907; 1967).
EG 28	CA-Sac-112	X		18,769	1937	Sc, Ex	3	Midden mound site, probable village, excavated extensively in the 1930s. In 1937 artifacts were evident in plowed furrows and the site "lies as a brush covered island in the middle of cultivated fields." Height of the mound was estimated at over five feet. A survey of the area in 1978 noted that portions of at least five individuals were eroding out of the mound at that time. Two locations are recorded at NCIC for this mound.
EG 29	CA-Sac-113	X		8,281	1937, 1960	L, St, Cul, Ex	1	Midden mound site with burials, bone and shell tools. Material recovered during 1930s excavations representing the Early Horizon of the site is discussed in Heizer (1949). The southwest edge was partially leveled in 1960. Possible ethnographic village of <u>Sukididi</u> ; skeletal material was washing out of the northern edge of the mound in 1978 (Bennyhoff 1977:104; Kroeber 1925; Merriam 1907, 1967).

(a) EG - Elk Grove Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

L - Leveled

R - Residence

St - Farm Structure

Ex - Archaeological Excavation

Cul- Cultivated

Sc - Scraped/Disced

D - Destroyed

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

3 - within Deer Creek/Cosumnes River floodplain

C-102241

C-102241

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
EG 30	CA-Sac-351	X		400	1978	E, Cul, Lv	1	Midden site covered by at least three feet of levee fill extending six meters across the site. Full extent of the site unknown due to cultivation, but ground stone tools, basalt flakes, fire-cracked rock, shell, bone, and charcoal were noted in the river cutbank.
EG 31	CA-Sac-111	X		335	1937	?	1	Mound with midden measuring at least five feet in height. A large house pit, ca. eight meters in diameter, is in center of mound; possible dance house site. Probable burials and some artifacts and ashes noted on the surface.
EG 32	CA-Sac-110	X		2,116	1953, 1956	L, D, Ex	1	Midden mound site containing hundreds of burials in both vertical and horizontal positions, charmstones, projectile points, and clamshell beads. Apparently was composed of several distinct mounds in one area. The mound was opened by the landowner twice in the 1920s and apparently the deposits were stratified to a depth of about four meters. In 1951 the mound was opened again by the landowner and leveled by a general contractor. The owner estimated that 1500 skeletons were contained in the mound area, including mother and child communal burials. Some of the skeletal material and artifacts was given to local residents, some was reportedly sent to the University of San Francisco, and the remaining mass of skeletal material was deposited in a pile and burned. In 1955 the site appeared as dark soil in a hop field. Human bones were scattered on the surface, as well as flakes, projectile points, and mortars. Four locations are recorded at the NCIC for this site.

(a) EG - Elk Grove Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

L - Leveled
E - Erosion
D - Destroyed
Ex - Archaeological ExcavationCul- Cultivated
Lv - Levee

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
EG 33	CA-Sac-207	X		2,116	1956	Dt	1	Described as a small occupation midden mound with a height of four feet. No data on artifacts given on original record. Ethnographic village of <u>Sukidad</u> (Bennyhoff 1977:104; Kroeber 1925; Merriam 1907, 1967).
EG 34	CA-Sac-109	X		6,097	1937, 1955	Ex, V, R, Fn, Ex	1	Midden mound site reportedly excavated in the 1920s by Gibbs, Lillard, and Hathaway, and in 1953 by Sacramento State College. Site contained burials (side flex), housepits, pestles, steatite beads, other artifacts dating to the Late Horizon (Bennyhoff 1960). Site has two reported locations according to the NCIC.
EG 35	CA-Sac-117	X		4,510	1937, 1955, 1955, 1956	E, Rd, Ex	1	Midden mound habitation and burial site with an estimated height of five feet in 1937 and a reported depth of four feet, based on excavation. In 1937 a large (25-foot diameter, three feet deep) house or dance pit was evident on the site. The site was tested by Sacramento State College in 1953 and over 30 burials were removed, as well as artifacts characteristic of the Middle and Phase I Late Horizons (Bennyhoff 1960).
EG 36	CA-Sac-108	X		2,500	1937	L, Cul, D	1	Midden mound village site with soapstone labrets and other artifacts indicating a Middle Horizon occupation. An undated supplement notes that the mound was almost completely destroyed and planted in beets. It was discussed in Lillard and Purves (1936:17).

(a) EG - Elk Grove Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

L - Leveled

E - Erosion

D - Destroyed

Fn - Fence

Dt - Ditch

Ex - Archaeological Excavation

Cul- Cultivated

V - Vandalism

Rd - Road

R - Residence

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
EG 37	CA-Sac-107	X		2,100	1937, 1949, 1974	L, Sc, Ex , Cul	1	<p>This midden mound is also known as the Windmill Site and contained occupational material from the Early, Middle, and Late Horizons. It was excavated by Sacramento Junior College in 1935-1937 and University of California, Davis in 1937. Over 225 burials were exposed (Sacramento Junior College n.d.). Of these, 168 were intact enough to provide data and were divided as follows: 59 from Early Horizon; 15 from Middle Horizon; 94 from Late Horizon. Material recovered from the mound provided the base data for Heizer's 1949 discussion of the Early Horizon. The material is also reported on in Lillard and Purves (1936), Heizer et al. (1937), Heizer and Fenenga (1939), Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga (1939).</p> <p>In 1974 obsidian and chert flakes, fire-cracked rock, shell fragments, baked clay, fish net weights, projectile points were still observed on the surface. However, the midden was indistinct due to leaching and soil mixing through intensive cultivation. Baked clay analysis of artifacts from this site is included in Kielusiak (1982). Two locations are recorded at the NCIC for this site. Ethnographic village of <u>Mayeman</u> (Bennyhoff 1977:103-104; Merriam 1907, 1967).</p>
EG 38	CA-Sac-120	X		2,116	1937	L, Cul	2	Midden mound reported leveled as of 1937. Apparently burials and artifacts were present. Site was planted in hops and beets in 1937.
EG 39	none	X		?	?	?	1	Listed with the NCIC as a "possible early site." No other information is given and the location has not been field checked.

(a) EG - Elk Grove Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

L - Leveled
Sc - Scraped/Disced
Ex - Archaeological Excavation
Cul- Cultivated

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank
2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
EG 40	none	X		?	?	?	1	Listed with the NCIC as a "possible early site." No other information is given and the location has not been field checked.
none	CA-Sac-261	X		?	1962	E	-	This site, found in 1962, consisted of worked pieces of stone in the Cosumnes River cutbank and flecks of charcoal. It was on land owned by Windmiller and was located 1/2-mile WNW of CA-Sac-107. The NCIC has been unable to plot this site from the verbal description and its exact location is unknown.
none	CA-Sac-266	X		784	1962	St, E	-	Described as a black midden mound occupation site with obsidian chips and clamshell circular beads. One test trench, measuring five feet wide, 25 feet long, and three feet deep, as well as three test pits were excavated by a University of California, Berkeley student. Burials were found and abandoned outbuildings were on site. The NCIC has a verbal location only for this site; the physical location is estimated and is not included on the NCIC site atlas.
none	CA-Sac-247	X		1,800	1962	Rd, E	-	Described as a buried mound with a probable occupation zone. Charcoal and an obsidian projectile point were found. The site was located in the bend of the Cosumnes River and was buried under seven feet of silt-sand overburden. The NCIC has been unable to plot this site on the atlas from the verbal location.
GT 41	CA-Sac-24	X		12,467	1927	F, Cul	2	Midden mound site at least four feet in height with human bones on the surface. No information on artifacts included on the record.

(a) EG - Elk Grove Quad
 GT - Galt Quad
 (b) PH - Prehistoric
 H - Historic

(c) Past
 E - Erosion
 St - Farm Structure
 F - Flooding
 Cul - Cultivated
 Rd - Road

Potential
 1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank
 2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
GT 42	CA-Sac-134	X	X	3,685	1937, 1974	R, St, Rd, E, V	1	Midden mound site with burials, obsidian points, clamshell disc beads, bear claw, baked clay. At least one burial was noted in 1937 at the base of an oak tree. Historic material includes machine-cut nails, the remains of four farm buildings, a chicken coop (abandoned in 1937), and trash representing part of historic Mahon Ranch.
GT 43	CA-Sac-103	X		249	1937	Cul, Lv, E, F	1	Mound site partially covered by the Cosumnes River levee. The 1937 site record notes there was no evidence of burials or artifacts at that time and the site had been leveled. Two possible locations are recorded at the NCIC for this site.
GT 44	CA-Sac-105	X		1,340	1937, 1989	G, Cul, L	1	Reported as a mound approximately three feet in height. Rerecorded in 1989 as 4,398m ² (extent of midden). Artifacts included chert, basalt, obsidian debitage, fire-cracked rock, clamshell. Site had been leveled, grazed and planted in corn as of 1989.
GT 45	CA-Sac-102	X		3,025	1937, 1957	D, Rd	2	Village mound site destroyed by highway construction during the winter of 1956-1957. The NCIC has two locations reported for this site. Ethnographic village of <u>Chuyumkatat</u> (Bennyhoff 1977:103).
GT 46	CA-Sac-101	X	X	?	1937	R	2	Site type is unknown from record; however, it is probably a mound with midden. A brick house was reported on the site in 1937 and would now be considered historic if still standing. Two locations are recorded for this site at the NCIC.

(a) GT - Galt Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

E - Erosion
St - Farm Structure
F - Flooding
V - Vandalism
G - Grazing
D - Destroyed

Cul- Cultivated
Rd - Road
R - Residence
Lv - Levee
L - Levelled

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank
2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

C-102246

C-102246

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
GT 47	CA-Sac-211	X		8,281	1956	L, Cul, Fn	1	Midden mound described as a large occupation site with evidence of several cultural phases. Artifacts included projectile points, baked clay objects, shell beads, steatite charmstones from the Early, Middle, and Late Horizons. Burials, exposed when a portion of the mound was leveled in the 1950s, were ventral extension and side flexed in position. An orchard was present on the undestroyed half of the site. Ethnographic village of <u>Newachumne</u> Tribelet (Bennyhoff 1977:102).
GT 48	CA-Sac-100	X		?	1937, 1989	?	2	There is no information on this site. It was a reported location only as of 1937 and was not relocated during a 1989 survey (Slaymaker 1989).
GT 49	CA-Sac-68	X		7,442	1949	St, F, E	2	Mound site in the old waterway of the Cosumnes River. The 1949 site record notes that flood waters appear to have destroyed most of the site. No information given on artifacts, features, or burials.
GT 50	CA-Sac-98	X		?	1937, 1962, 1974	Rd, Cul, Lv	1	This may have originally been a mound. There is no data on the 1937 record. In 1962 it was noted that dark, black midden was observed in the area and that tomatoes were growing on site. A chisel-pointed pestle was also reported at that time. In 1974 the site had dark soil, some bone, and shale with little cultural debris. Ethnographic village of <u>Kakampi</u> (Bennyhoff 1977:103; Merriam 1907).
GT 51	CA-Sac-78	X		9,296	1949	G	2	In 1949 the site was described as a large mound with five feet of deposit. No information was included on site constituents. Two locations are recorded at the NCIC for this site.

(a) GT - Galt Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

E - Erosion

St - Farm Structure

F - Flooding

Lv - Levee

L - Leveled

Cul- Cultivated

Rd - Road

Fn - Fence

G - Grazing

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
GT 52	CA-Sac-79	X		2,821	1949	G	2	In 1949 the site was described as a mound with four feet of deposit. No information was included on site constituents. Two locations are recorded at the NCIC for this site.
GT 53	CA-Sac-4	X		137	1929	E, F	2	Midden mound occupation site described in Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site #4.
GT 54	CA-Sac-209	X		3,721	1956	?	2	Midden mound occupation site. Human bone was found in badger holes on site in 1956. No other data available from record.
GT 55	CA-Sac-80	X		1,891	1949	?	2	Midden mound site with a reported height of four feet; no other data available from site record. Two locations are noted for this site in the NCIC records.
GT 56	CA-Sac-81	X		961	1949	?	1	Midden mound site with a reported height of 3.5 feet; no other data available from site record. Two locations are noted for this site in the NCIC records.
GT 57	CA-Sac-82	X		11,102	1949	R d , G, Ex	2	Midden mound site with a reported height of eight feet; no other data available from site record. According to Moratto (1984:177) this site was excavated in 1900 and over 50 burials were exhumed and seven strata exposed (Jones 1923). Two locations are noted for this site in the NCIC records.

(a) GT - Galt Quad

(c) Past

Potential

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - HistoricE - Erosion F - Flooding
G - Grazing Rd - Road
Ex - Archaeological Excavation1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank
2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank
3 - within Deer Creek/Cosumnes River floodplain

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
GT 58	CA-Sac-219	X		961	1956	G	2	Small midden mound site. No other data available from site record.
GT 59	CA-Sac-146	X		33,489	1949, 1974	G, E	2	Midden mound occupation site with obsidian flakes, baked clay pieces, mammal bone. Several possible house pit depressions were noted on site in 1949 and in 1974. In 1974 the site measured only 2,340 m ² ; erosion had apparently washed much of the deposit into the river channel.
GT 60	CA-Sac-147	X		37,538	1949, 1974	G, E, Fn	2	Large, dome-shaped midden mound with over a meter of estimated deposit. Cultural material includes baked clay, faunal remains, bird bone, basalt and meta-volcanic flakes, pecked meta-volcanic rock artifacts. Three housepit depressions and some vandal pits noted on the site surface. The 1974 record noted that this appeared to be a "fairly well preserved large village site." In 1974 the estimated area of the mound encompassed 6,831 m ² .
GT 61	CA-Sac-148	X		2,116	1949	G	1	Midden mound site with baked clay objects. No other data available from site record.
GT 62	McConnell		X	?	1980s	?	2	Apparently, this is the historic location of McConnell Railroad Depot, as reported by California State Department of Parks and Recreation staff. No other information is available.

(a) GT - Galt Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

E - Erosion
G - Grazing

Fn - Fence

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank
2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
GT 63	CA-Sac-151	X		9,272	1947	Ex , Fn, E	2	Large, low dome shaped mound with midden, burials, and artifacts. Excavated by Sacramento Junior College in 1939 and reported on by Fenenga (1947). Burials included side flex and extended. Artifacts correspond to the Middle and Late Horizons and included centrally perforated abalone, <u>Olivella</u> beads, quartz crystals, ocher. Material and burials recovered from the Early Horizon are included in Heizer (1949). Two locations are recorded for this site at the NCIC.
GT 64	CA-Sac-67	X		225	1949	E, Ex	2	Described on original record as an occupation site with dark soil. The height is given as eight feet, so the site probably is mounded. Noted cultural material include shell and baked clay items. The site was excavated by California State University Sacramento, University of California, Davis, and Cosumnes River College at various times in the 1970s and early 1980s and had Early, Middle, and Late Horizon components. Kielusiak (1982:110-111) mentions that this site may have been an important baked clay manufacturing center, particularly in the Late Horizon, Phase 2 component. Also discussed in Siciliano-Kutchins (1980). About 25 burials recovered and large dancehouse feature noted (Russo 1990).

(a) GT - Galt Quad	(c) Past	Potential
(b) PH - Prehistoric	E - Erosion	1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank
H - Historic	Ex - Archaeological Excavation	2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank
		3 - within Deer Creek/Cosumnes River floodplain

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
GT 65	CA-Sac-265	X		961	1962, 1975	Dt, Rd, Ex	2	Midden mound site consisting of two mounded areas. Six 1 x 2 m units were excavated at this site in 1975 by the California State University, Sacramento field class. Noted artifacts include chert and obsidian flakes, a predominance of fish and bird bone, and evidence of a baked clay industry. Appeared to be associated with Middle and Late Horizon periods. Total site size was estimated at 2,625 m ² and extensive disturbance from cattle, historic fires, garbage, and some vandalism was noted. Surface features included one house pit depression with a 2.5 m diameter. The cultural deposit was a maximum of one meter in depth. A discussion of the baked clay recovered from this site is included in Kielusiak (1982:92).
none	CA-Sac-262	X	X	2,116	1962	L, Sc, St, Cul	1	Midden mound site with obsidian flakes and a drill, <u>Olivella</u> and <u>Haliotis</u> beads, pestles, charmstones. Burials were uncovered when the mound was scraped, ripped, and leveled in May of 1961. Abandoned farm buildings were on the mound at that time, pointing to historic use also. The location of this destroyed mound has been estimated by NCIC but not plotted on their site atlas due to uncertainty. It is located on the north bank of Deer Creek.

(a) GT - Galt Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

Dt - Ditch

Ex - Archaeological Excavation

L - Leveled

St - Farm Structures

Rd - Road

Sc - Scraped/Disced

Cul- Cultivation

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
BV 69	CA-SJO-61	X		?	1929	D	2	Midden mound burial and occupation site. Schenck and Dawson's site #61 (1929). Reportedly destroyed in the late 1920s.
BV 70	CA-Sac-137	X		6,750	1949	Rd, Cul	1	Described as an occupation midden site with a depth of two feet and a height of 15 feet. Baked clay objects and unmodified animal bone were present, as well as two possible housepits.
BV 71	CA-Sac-144	X		?	?	?	2	Probable mound site. Location reported by the Sacramento Soil Survey, date unknown. No other data available from site record. Ethnographic village of <u>Too-koo-e</u> , <u>Tuki</u> (Bennyhoff 1977:97; Kroeber 1925:PI.37, No.10; Merriam 1907:349, 1967:370).
BV 72	none	?		?	?	?	2	Unknown site. Location reported to NCIC but no other data were obtained. Ethnographic village of <u>Mokosumni</u> (Bennyhoff 1977:99; Kroeber 1925).
BV 73	CA-Sac-139	X		529	1949	?	1	Small midden site located under a live oak tree. The site description calls it a probable campsite with occasional occupation. The only artifacts noted on the site records were baked clay objects.
(a) BV - Bruceville Quad					(c) Past		Potential	
(b) PH - Prehistoric					D - Destroyed		1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank	
H - Historic					Cul- Cultivation		2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank	
					Rd - Road			

C-102252

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
BV 74	CA-Sac-140	X		690	1949	F, E	1	This site was described as a riverbank mound site with a height of ten feet. The site was badly eroded in 1949 and it was noted that a change of river course would eliminate the deposit. Midden and charcoal were noted; other artifacts were not present. Two locations have been reported to the NCIC for this site.
BV 75	CA-Sac-264	X		?	1962	E, F	1	The site was described as flakes and projectile points located along a cutbank of a dry streambed network. The material extended over one-quarter mile in the cutbank. No midden was found. The record notes that the site had probably been disturbed by water action.
BV 76	CA-Sac-257	X		180	1962	L	2	Probably a mound site; recorded as a habitation site that had probably been leveled prior to 1962. Artifacts noted on site included baked clay, shell, charcoal, and flakes.
BV 77	CA-Sac-260	X		126	1962	?	1	Described as an occupation site with minimal height. No other data is available from the site record. The NCIC has two reported locations for this site.
BV 78	CA-Sac-314	X		?	1973	?	1	Described as an open site on a slope above a seasonal slough. Two feet of black midden observed in the cut bank, along with a few fire-cracked rock and baked clay lumps. Two locations are reported to the NCIC for this site.

(a) BV - Bruceville Quad

(c) Past

Potential

(b) PH - Prehistoric

F - Fence

E - Erosion

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

H - Historic

L - Leveled

2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
BV 79	CA-Sac-258	X		225	1962	L	1	Probably originally a midden mound site. It was leveled as of 1962. Surface material included baked clay and shell.
BV 80	CA-Sac-141	X		1,403	1949	G	1	Midden mound site elliptical in shape with two high points. No observed artifacts or surface features reported.
BV 81	CA-Sac-310	X		1,325	1973	?	1	Site was described as 14 house pits, possibly shovel-dug. The pits were deep, well-defined and probably recent. No midden deposit or cultural remains "of any kind" were observed.
BV 82	CA-Sac-13	X		100	1929	?	1	Described as a temporary camp site by Schenck and Dawson (1929, site #13). Description was based on surface indications, including low mound, no skeletons, few animal bones or artifacts observed.
BV 83	CA-Sac-12	X		225	1929	?	1	Reported sweat house site. Schenck and Dawson (1929) included this in their work as site #12. They noted that Henry Thompson found bird bone, animal bone, and a bead on site while digging a trench, but that they did not inspect it themselves. NCIC has three reported locations for this site.
BV 84	CA-Sac-14	X		480	1929	Ex	1	Occupation site excavated by Dawson in the 1920s. Dawson dug two test pits to a depth of 2.5 feet, for a total volume of 60 cubic feet. No skeletal material was encountered, but abundant artifacts were recovered. Included in Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site #14.

(a) BV - Bruceville Quad

(c) Past

Potential

G - Grazing

L - Leveled

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

(b) PH - Prehistoric

Ex - Archaeological Excavation

H - Historic

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
BV 85	CA-Sac-154	X		81	1929, 1949	?	1	Defined as a temporary camp site by Schenck and Dawson (1929:312, site #18) with few artifacts or bones. Height of the mound was given as 0.5 feet.
BV 86	CA-Sac-153	X		30	1929	?	2	Described as a temporary camp site with a height of 0.5 feet by Schenck and Dawson (1929:312, Site #17).
BV 87	CA-Sac-19	X		36	1929	Ex	2	Burial and occupation site excavated by Dawson in the 1920s. Dawson dug four units for a total volume of 380 cubic feet, to a depth of 2.5 feet. Reported in Schenck and Dawson (1929, site #19) and described as a site with a minimum of six burials associated with 10 bear claws (all with one burial) and beaver teeth. Artifacts represented Middle and Late Horizon and included bone necklace, slate oblongs, fish tail charmstone, <u>Olivella</u> beads and <u>Haliotis</u> ornaments, and baked clay pieces.
BV 88	CA-Sac-49	X		976	1929	Ex	1	Occupation and burial site included as #15 in Schenck and Dawson (1929). Dawson excavated one test pit to a depth of 1.5 feet and removed 120 cubic feet of soil. Four burials were removed at that time. Artifacts include fish spears, baked clay, shell, and were believed to date to the late Middle Horizon, with perhaps some occupation during the Late Horizon.
(a) BV - Bruceville Quad								
(b) PH - Prehistoric H - Historic								
(c) Past Ex - Archaeological Excavation								
Potential 1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank 2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank								

C-102255

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
BV 89	CA-SJo-59	X		372	1929	D, Ex	2	Burial and occupation site reported in Schenck and Dawson (1929, site #59). Dawson excavated four test pits for a total of 164 cubic feet. The pits averaged 2.5 feet deep. Dawson removed 79 burials, as well as abundant artifacts, including bone beads and awls. The mound was reported as destroyed by Schenck and Dawson (1929).
BV 90	CA-SJo-60	X		?	1929	D	2	Burial and occupation site included in Schenck and Dawson (1929, site #60). Reportedly destroyed at that time.
BV 91	CA-SJo-62	X		16,653	1929	D, Cul	2	Burial and occupation site included in Schenck and Dawson (1929, site 62). Reportedly destroyed at that time.
BV 92	CA-Sac-20	X		2,356	1929	D, Ex	2	Burial and occupation site included in Schenck and Dawson (1929 #20). Dawson dug four units in the 1920s and excavated a total volume of 180 cubic feet. The units extended 2.5 feet in depth. At least one burial was removed and later estimated to be probable Late Horizon. Baked clay objects noted on surface but few other artifacts were present. Reportedly partially destroyed in 1929.

(a) BV - Bruceville Quad

(c) Past

Potential

Ex - Archaeological Excavation

2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

(b) PH - Prehistoric

D - Destroyed

Cul- Cultivation

H - Historic

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
BV 93	CA-Sac-66	X		1,125	1929, 1939	Ex	1	Burial and occupation site included in Schenck and Dawson (1929, #66), who called this one of the principal sites of the region. Dawson dug 15 pits, totalling 750 cubic feet and extending 2.5 feet in depth, sometime prior to 1921. He recovered 13 burials, abundant artifacts, but very little baked clay. The site was excavated again in the 1930s by Sacramento Junior College (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939:43) and ascribed to the Middle Horizon. Heizer (1949:25) includes it in his discussion of the Early Horizon as well. Numerous burials removed, both extended and ventral flexed. Artifacts include elk horn chisel, shell, baked clay disc, clay ear plugs and pipe, and a charmstone. A discussion of the baked clay from this site is included in Kielusiak (1982:86). Locational data is included in Farris (1982) and Russo (1982).
BV 94	CA-Sac-248	X		225	1962	Sc, L, Rd, Cul	2	Probably a midden mound site. It was leveled prior to 1962 and was planted in corn. Human bones were found on the surface, along with baked clay objects and mano fragments.
BV 95	CA-SJo-64	X		25	1929	?	2	Temporary camp site reported by Schenck and Dawson (1929, site #64). Generic description of this site type includes a low mound, no burials, and few animal bones or artifacts. This was based on surface indications only.

(a) BV - Bruceville Quad

(c) Past

Potential

(b) PH - Prehistoric

Sc - Scraped/Disced L - Leveled

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

H - Historic

Ex - Archaeological Excavation

2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

Rd - Road

Cul- Cultivation

COSUMNES RIVER/DEER CREEK LOWER REACHES (Concluded)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
BV 96	CA-SJo-65	X		108	1929	D	2	Temporary camp site reported by Schenck and Dawson (1929, site #65). Consisted of a low mound and little observable artifacts. Partly destroyed at that time.
BV 97	CA-SJo-144	X		?	1939, 1949	?	2	The site record contains no data except for a reference to Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga (1939:22), which gives its location as on the east bank of the ancient Fogg Lake.
BV 98	CA-Sac-249	X		36	1962	L, Sc, Cul, Rd, D	1	Cultural material exposed in irrigation trenches and included shell, bone, burnt clay objects. The 1962 record notes that this may actually be the original location of CA-Sac-66, which Sacramento Junior College relocated and dug 3/4 miles ESE. This site was virtually destroyed by 1962 through leveling and cultivation activities.
BV 99	CA-Sac-9	X		?	1929	D	1	Reported midden mound(?) site. Artifacts and burials were found by J. K. Dawson in 1929 while scraping the surface. Reported in Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site #9. Reported as partially destroyed at that time.

(a) BV - Bruceville Quad

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

D - Destroyed

Sc - Scraped/Disced

Cul- Cultivation

L - Leveled

Rd - Road

Potential

1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

2 - over 200 feet from levee/river bank

HUTSON SCHOOL RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
IN 1	CA-Ama-56	X		several acres	1959, 1965	Ex, D, Rd, G	3	Large midden site with at least 30 burials, fire hearths, manos, pestles, <u>Olivella</u> beads, shell ornaments, charmstone, baked clay, and other artifacts. Test excavated in 1965 by the University of California, Davis and reported on by J. Johnson (1970).
IN 2	CA-Ama-160	X		2,116	1966	St	3	Described as a small village site with dark black greasy midden. One house pit with a 12-foot diameter, a fragment of an <u>Haliotis</u> pendant, petrified wood cores and flakes, and burned bone were found on the surface. A corral was constructed on top of the site at the time of recordation.
IN 3	CA-Ama-161	X		300	1966	V	3	Small rockshelter with bedrock mortar depressions and pit and groove petroglyphs. Artifacts include projectile points, cores, and flakes. Other material consists of charcoal and bones. Photographic Plate 4E (pp. 3) J. Johnson (1970) depicts this site.

(a) IN - Ione Quadrangle

(c) Rd - Road Ex - Archaeological Excavation
 V - Vandalism D - Destroyed
 St - Farm Structure G - Grazing

Potential - 3 over 200 feet from high water

(b) PH - Prehistoric
 H - Historic

HUTSON SCHOOL RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Concluded)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
GC 4	CA-SJo-196-H		X	400	1984	-	1	Historic barn(?) foundation of rectangular rock piers and concrete remnants. A rectangular concrete foundation with a concrete floor, a well, abandoned wooden gates were also found. Artifacts include machine-cut and wire nails, a variety of colored bottle glass, white improved earthenware, window glass. Site record gives an estimated date of use as circa 1880-1930 and notes that it was probably associated with site CA-SJo-195.
GC 5	CA-SJo-195/H	X	X	3,850	1984	Cul,R	1	Prehistoric midden mound with chert flakes and one chert scraper. The prehistoric component has been severely impacted by a historic homesite. The historic occupation is represented by a well, rubble from a woodframe house and fireplace, two excavated structure pads, and numerous artifacts and structural debris. Based on the artifacts, the site record postulates a date of circa 1880 to 1930 for the homesite and relates it to the barn foundation recorded as CA-SJo-196-H.
GC 6	CA-SJo-194	X		1.5	1984	E	3	Prehistoric milling station with one mortar depression on a small boulder.
(a) GC - Goose Creek		(c) R - Residence Cul- Cultivation		E - Erosion		Potential 1 within high water line		

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

DRY CREEK LOWER REACHES KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
LN 1	CA-SJo-12	X		?	1949	?	1	Probable prehistoric mound site. Reported location only. No additional data is available from existing site record.
LN 2	CA-SJo-21	X		324	1929	Cul	1	Midden mound occupation site with a height of 1.5 feet. Reported in Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site #21. Reported as under cultivation in the late 1920s by Schenck and Dawson.
LN 3	CA-SJo-22	X		595	1929	Cul	1	Midden mound habitation site with a height of two feet. Reported in Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site #22. Reported as under cultivation in the late 1920s (Schenck and Dawson 1929).
LN 4	CA-SJo-23	X		595	1929	Cul	1	Midden mound habitation site with a height of two feet. Discussed in Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site #23. Reported as under cultivation in the late 1920s (Schenck and Dawson 1929).
TH 5	CA-Sac-191	X		145	1929, 1953	Cul,L, Sc,D	1	Midden mound site with burials. Originally seven feet in height but in 1929 the mound had a zero elevation and had been reportedly destroyed by scraping for agricultural purposes. Described in Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site #25.

(a) LN - Lodi North
TH - Thornton

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past
Cul - Cultivation
L - Leveled
Sc - Scraped/Disc'd
D - Destroyed

Potential
1 - within 50 feet of levee/river bank

C-102261

DRY CREEK LOWER REACHES KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Concluded)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
TH 6	CA-Sac-8	X		735	1929, ?	D, Ex	2	Midden mound site with burials. Four test pits, for a total of 232 cubic feet, were excavated by Dawson prior to 1929. Dawson found a two-foot-deep deposit, one skeleton, and abundant artifacts. It was originally included as site #8 in Schenck and Dawson (1929) and reported as partially destroyed at that time. Supplemental information (undated) from Sacramento State College fieldnotes note that a bone fish spear and baked clay were found on the surface and indicate a Late Horizon occupation with possible Middle Horizon use also.
TH 7	CA-Sac-10	X		2,220	1929	?	2	Midden mound site included as site #10 in Schenck and Dawson, 1929. In 1929 the mound was estimated at three feet in height.
TH 8	CA-Sac-11	X		?	1929, ?	D	2	Reported as a burial and occupation mound site by Schenck and Dawson (1929, site 11). In 1929 the site was reported as completely destroyed by agricultural activities. Supplemental data added to the site record (date unknown) indicates that two incised bone whistles and a charmstone were found on the surface and were thrown from a nearby canal by a dredger. Based on this, the site was assigned a probable Late Horizon, Phase II affiliation.

(a) TH - Thornton

(c) Past

Potential

D - Destroyed

2 - over 50 feet from levee/river bank

Ex - Archaeological Excavation

(b) PH - Prehistoric

H - Historic

MIDDLE BAR RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
JK 1	CA-Ama-293-H		X	6,250	1983	N	3	Historic hard-rock Kelly Mine. Two cabin pads, 2 adits, terrace, tailings, trash scatter.
JK 2	CA-Ama-294-H		X	4,000	1983	N	3	Historic hard-rock Valparaiso Mine, ca. 1880-1915. Adit, standing and collapsed structures, stamp mill pad, mining debris, tailings.
JK 3	CA-Ama-295-H		X	5,000	1983	N	3	Historic hard-rock Wetzler Pocket Mine, ca. 1900. Complex with 2 adits, tailings, road bed, mining debris.
JK 4	CA-Cal-964-H		X	900,000	1983	N	1	Historic James Bar (or Lower Bar) placer and hard-rock mining complex, 1849-?. Compressor plant, rock foundation walls, cellars, pads from houses, tents, stores, shafts, adits, ditches, roadbeds, tailings, and artifactual debris.
JK 5	CA-Cal-966-H		X	800	1983	N	1	Hard-rock mine, ca. 1934. Adit, concrete platform (stamp mill?), rock wall, three trash dumps, tailings.
JK 6	CA-Cal-965-H		X	80,000	1983	N	3	Historic hard-rock Gwin Mine, ca. 1849-1920s. Complex with four-leveled stamp mill foundation, hoisting works, blacksmith shop, structure foundations, adits, shafts, ditches, tailings. Once considered the most important mine in Calaveras County.

(a) JK - Jackson

(c) Past
N - None

Potential

1 - within high water line

3 - over 200 feet from high water line

(b) PH - Prehistoric

H - Historic

C-102263

MIDDLE BAR RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
JK/MK 7	CA-Ama-18/H, CA-Ama-19, -19/Ha CA-Cal -968/H	X	X	1,320,000	1953, 1983	HM,R	1	Historic Middle Bar placer and hard-rock mining complex, 1848-1950s. Settlement/mining complex with house foundations and cellars, platforms, shafts, adits, ditches, roadbeds, stamp mill foundations, hoisting works, trash deposits, historic cemetery. The bridge across the river at Middle Bar was constructed in 1912 and is determined eligible for the National Register. CA-Ama-18 and -19 are prehistoric middens and lithic scatters within the large historic complex. Fire-cracked rock, faunal remains, chert, obsidian debitage and tools, groundstone were recorded. CA-Ama-19/Ha has a bedrock milling station with two mortars, a pestle, and midden. The historic component of -19/Ha consists of a 1880s corral, shafts, mining trenches and pits, ditches, tailings, and ranch or homestead remains (e.g., house walls and corral).
MK 8	CA-Ama-290-H		X	60,000	1983	N	1	Historic Hardenburg Quartz Mine, 1860s-ca. 1940s. Hoisting works foundation, stamp mill foundation, shaft, adit, pits, terraces, tailings, roadbed, artifacts.
MK 9	CA-Cal-969	X		350	1983	G	1	Three milling stations with nine mortars, midden, mano fragment.

(a) JK - Jackson
MK - Mokelumne Hill

(c) Past
N - None
R - Residential
R - Residential

HM - Historic Mining
G - Grazing

Potential
1 - within high water line
2 - within 200 feet of high water line
3 - over 200 feet from high water line

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

MIDDLE BAR RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
MK 10	CA-Cal-987-H		X	16	1983	N	3	Dry-laid stone foundation, artifacts, mine trench, tailings.
MK 11	CA-Cal-967/ H and CA-Cal-103	X	X	250,000	1983	R, HM	1	Bedrock milling station with midden (CA-Cal-103); historic Garaventa Ranch/homestead, ca. 1880s. Foundations, rock walls from structures, stone oven, dam, root cellar, ditch, shaft, tailings, artifactual debris.
MK 12	CA-Ama-283-H		X	-	-	-	3	-
MK 13	CA-Ama-284-H		X	500	1983	S	1	Dry-laid stone and earthen mound dam, excavated reservoir. Possibly associated with the River/Gardella Quartz Mine (1892 to 1903).
MK 14	CA-Ama-299	X		600	1983	D	1	Bedrock milling station with seven mortars on four granite outcrops.
MK 15	CA-Ama-298-H		X	70,000	1983	V	1	Historic Kearsing hard-rock Mine, ca. 1855 to post-1880s. Complex includes adit, shaft, ditch, Pelton wheel footing, concrete bridge footing, roadbed, mining debris, structural pads.
MK 16	CA-Ama-228-H		X	11,250	1980, 1983	V, D	1	Blue Lakes Powerhouse site, 1897 to 1902. Granite block powerhouse foundation, penstock, rock retaining walls, ditch.

(a) JK - Jackson
MK - Mokelumne Hill

(c) Past
D - Ditch
N - None
R - Residential

HM - Historic Mining

Potential
1 - within high water line
3 - over 200 feet from high water line

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

MIDDLE BAR RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
MK 17	CA-Ama-282	X		300	1983	E,F	1	Bedrock milling station with two mortars on two granite boulders.
MK 18	CA-Cal-959-H		X	875	1983	V,HM	1	Ethnohistoric dance house/residence of Pedro and Lily O'Connor (Miwok), 1910 to ca. 1946. Rock-lined, excavated dancehouse terrace, house pad, rock-lined roadbed, can dump (Maniery and Dutschke 1990).
MK 19	CA-Cal-951	X		18	1983	E	1	Bedrock milling station with seven mortars on one granite outcrop.
MK 20	CA-Cal-956-H		X	150,000	1983	V, R, O	1	Historic Big Bar placer and hard-rock mining complex, 1848-1990s. Settlement/mining complex with two standing and occupied houses and garages (one dated 1863, the other, 1930s), historic bridge abutments, cables, footings from ferry operations, toll house, roadbeds, adit, mining pits, structure pads, ditch, tailings.
MK 21	CA-Cal-954/H	X	X	175,000	1983	HM,C	1	Bedrock milling station with three mortars. Possibly the site of the 1860s Lucas Quartz Mine with five adits, shafts, pits, rock features (pad, foundations, walls), structural pads, roadbed, eye bolts and cables from ferry operation, and tailings.

(a) MK - Mokelumne Hill
D - Ditch

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past

HM - Historic Mining

N - None

R - Residential

D - Decomposing

F - Flooding

C - Camping

RC - Recreation

Cul- Cultivation

G - Grazing

V - Vandal

E - Erosion

O - Occupied Now

S - Siltation

Rd - Road

1 - within high water line

Potential

C-102266

MIDDLE BAR RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
MK 22	CA-Cal-955-H		X	2,500	1983	C	1	Hard-rock mining site with adit, concrete platform, and tailings.
MK 23	CA-Ama-229	X		25	1980	F	1	Bedrock milling station with two mortars.
MK 24	CA-Cal-952-H		X	375	1983	V, E	1	Hard rock mine with adit and tailings.
MK 25	CA-Cal-953-H		X	450,000	1983	E, F, V	1	Historic Easy Bird (Le Roi) placer and hard rock mining complex, ca. 1900 to 1942. Two stone foundations, pads, concrete footings and platform, roadbed, ditch and flume, historical power lines, rails, tailings, trash scatter.
MK 26	CA-Cal-960-H		X	135,000	1983	F	1	Historic Stoney Bar, ca. 1850s. Mined area with pads, rock wall, adit, shaft, pocket mines, one open pit mine, stamp mill remains, roadbeds, and tailings.
MK 27	CA-Ama-230	X		6	1953, 1980, 1983	F	1	Bedrock milling station with four mortars on one outcrop. No associated midden or artifacts.
MK 28	CA-Cal-961	X		25	1983	F	1	Bedrock milling station with twelve mortars and four cupules on one granitic outcrop.

(a) MK - Mokelumne Hill

(c) Past

Potential

V - Vandal

E - Erosion

1 - within high water line

F - Flooding

C - Camping

(b) PH - Prehistoric

H - Historic

MIDDLE BAR RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
MK 29	CA-Cal-957-H		X	225,000	1983	V	1	Historic Boston (Esperanza) Quartz Mine, ca. 1875 to ca. 1942, known as one of the largest and longest operating quartz mines in the State. Extensive complex with two chlorination works, two stamp mill remains, hoisting works, rail and roadbeds, adits, shafts, stone walls and structural pads, ditches, pits, an assay office, and extensive tailings.
MK 30	CA-Cal-958-H		X	45,000	1983	E,F	1	Historic Sandy Bar placer and hard rock mining area, ca. 1850s to 1920s. Area includes rock and dirt-lined ditch, stone foundations with rock walls, adit, two roadbeds, stone mound, tailings, artifacts.
MK 31	CA-Cal-773-H		X	2,500	1980	E,Rd	3	Historic Boston-Esperanza Lode Mine surface workings, ca. 1890s. Linear area surface placer deposits of waste rock.
MK 32	CA-Ama-281b	X		880	1983	-	2	Bedrock milling station with five mortars on one granitic outcrop and midden.
MK 33	CA-Ama-281a/H	X	X	3,000	1983	Cul	1	Bedrock milling site with 12 mortars and 9 cupules on three outcrops, a sparse lithic scatter, and possible midden. Historic component consists of two rock-supported artificial terraces in the midst of a walnut grove.

(a) MK - Mokelumne Hill

(c) Past

F - Flooding

E - Erosion

Cul- Cultivation

V - Vandal

Rd- Road

Potential

1 - within high water line

2 - within 200 feet of high water line

3 - over 200 feet from high water line

(b) PH - Prehistoric

H - Historic

C-102268

MIDDLE BAR RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
MK 34	CA-Ama-17	X		8,000	1953, 1980, 1983	RC	1	Village site with three bedrock mortars on two outcrops, midden, steatite. Heavily impacted by PG&E Electra Powerhouse Picnic Area; boulders containing mortars have been moved around on site and removed since original recordation in 1953.
MK 35	CA-Ama-279	X		400	1983	N	2	Bedrock milling station with one mortar on a schist exposure.
MK 36	CA-Ama-223-H		X	157,500	1980, 1983	E	1	Original Electra Powerhouse complex, 1902 to 1948. Remains of original powerhouse (foundation, platforms), concrete structure walls, stairs, slabs, retaining walls for artificial water channels, penstock ditches, two standing structures and eight foundations associated with the residential complex, old roads, remains of the water conveyance system.
MK 37	CA-Cal-950/H	X	X	210,000	1983	E, HM	1	Prehistoric component consists of bedrock milling stations with ten mortars and a trough on three boulders and a possible midden. This component was heavily impacted by historic mining. The site is part of the historic Spanish Bar placer and hard rock mining area, ca. 1849 - 1942. Dry-laid stone structural features, corral, shafts, adits, water impoundment system ditches, old road beds, tailings, artifacts, mine test pits.

(a) MK - Mokelumne Hill

(c) Past

N - None

E - Erosion

HM - Historic Mining

RC - Recreation

Potential

1 - within high water line

2 - within 200 feet of high water line

(b) PH - Prehistoric

H - Historic

MIDDLE BAR RESERVOIR KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Concluded)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
MK 38	CA-Cal-962	X		6	1983	N	1	Bedrock milling station with two mortars on two granitic boulders. No midden or artifacts noted.
MK 39	CA-Cal-963-H		X	13,750	1983	-	2	Placer and hard rock mining complex with an intact, collapsed 5-stamp mill and water wheel, an adit, flume pipe, rails, artifacts, tailings.
MK 40	CA-Cal-949-H		X	1500	1983	HM,R C	2	Depression-era house remains, structural pad, two rock-lined terraces, sparse historic trash scatter, old road bed, quartz rock fire pit.
MK 41	CA-Cal-948-H		X	40,000	1983	V	2	Historic Foot and Thompson hard rock and placer mining complex. Concrete stamp mill, concrete penstock footings, flume, ditch, concrete waterwheel footing, structural pad, tailings.

(a) MK - Mokelumne Hill

(c) Past

N - None

V - Vandal

R - Residential

HM - Historic Mining

C - Camping

Potential

1 - within high water line

2 - within 200 feet of high water line

(b) PH - Prehistoric

H - Historic

MOKELUMNE RIVER LOWER REACHES KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
LN 1	CA-SJo-35	X		310	1929	C u l , D	1	Midden mound habitation site, based on surface indications. Mound height of one foot. Included in Schenck and Dawson 1929, Site #35). Reported as partly destroyed in 1929 through agricultural leveling and use. Ethnographic village unnamed; <u>My Queleme</u> Triblet Center (Bennyhoff 1977:114).
LN 2	CA-SJo-36	X	X	29,651	1929, 1977	D	2	Midden mound burial and habitation site, based on surface evidence. Included in Schenck and Dawson (1929) as #36. Reported as destroyed in 1929. A 1977 update reports that the Woodbridge Cemetery is on top of the prehistoric occupation. Headstones date from 1865 and the cemetery was still in use as of 1977. Obsidian and chert flakes and a possible baked clay pipe fragment were found among the historic and recent grave sites. Apparently, prehistoric cultural material was uncovered with every new grave digging effort. Ethnographic village unnamed; <u>My Queleme</u> Triblet Center (Bennyhoff 1977:114).
LN 3	CA-SJo-37	X		?	1929	?	2	Mound site with projectile points found on surface. Reported to Schenck and Dawson in 1929 and assigned site #37 by them. However, data on size, artifacts, height were not given.
LN 4	CA-SJo-38	X		8,281	1929	?	1	Midden mound habitation site, based on surface indications, with a height of 0.5 feet. Reported by Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site #38.

(a) LN - Lodi North
(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past
Cul - Cultivation
D - Destroyed

Potential
1 - within 200 feet of levee/river bank
2 - over 50 feet from levee/river bank

C-102271

MOKELUMNE RIVER LOWER REACHES KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
LN 5	CA-SJo-39	X		114	1929	D	1	Midden mound habitation and burial site (as seen in surface evidence) with a height of 1.5 feet. Reported by Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site #39 and noted as partly destroyed at that time.
LN 6	CA-SJo-40	X		828	1929	Cul, D, Ex	1	Midden mound habitation site with a height of 1.5 feet. Reported by Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site #40. Dawson excavated three test pits, for a total of 180 cubic feet and a maximum depth of 2.5 feet. He found no evidence of human interments and noted that the site had few artifacts (Schenck and Dawson 1920:309). Partly destroyed by agriculture as of 1929.
LN 7	CA-SJo-41	X		82	1929	Cul	2	Habitation site reported by Schenck and Dawson in 1929 as site #41. Schenck and Dawson labeled it a living area based on surface evidence. It had no height at that time and was under cultivation.
LN 8	CA-SJo-42	X		82	1929	Cul, D	1	Habitation site reported by Schenck and Dawson in 1929 as site #42. Partly destroyed by 1929 due to agricultural pursuits and was under cultivation in that year. Based on surface evidence, this site was used for occupation only. One house pit depression was observed on the surface. Baked clay from this site is in the Brovelli collection at the Department of Parks and Recreation and is included in Keilusiak (1982).

(a) LN - Lodi North

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past
Cul - Cultivation
D - Destroyed
Ex - Archaeological Excavation

Potential
1 - within 200 feet of levee/river bank
2 - over 50 feet from levee/river bank

MOKELUMNE RIVER LOWER REACHES KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
LN 9	CA-SJo-44	X		82	1929	?	1	Midden mound habitation and burial site with a height of 3.0 feet. Reported by Schenck and Dawson in 1929 as site #44. Dawson excavated this site by digging one test pit to a depth of four feet (128 cubic feet in volume). Abundant artifacts were found, as well as skeletal material.
LN 10	CA-SJo-46	X		333	1929	D	2	Midden mound habitation and burial site reported by Schenck and Dawson in 1929 as site #46. Site was reported as destroyed due to cultivation as of 1929 and had a zero elevation at that time. However, two surface depressions were reported, but may have been due to natural or later disturbances, as opposed to Native American use. Ethnographic village: <u>Seuamne</u> Triblet Center (Bennyhoff 1977:113).
LN 11	CA-SJo-43	X		4,186	1929	Cul, Ex	1	Midden mound habitation and burial site with a height of 3.0 feet. Reported by Schenck and Dawson in 1929 as site #43 and described as one of the principal sites of the regions, probably a head village. Dawson excavated 31 test units to a depth of three feet, excavating 2,211 cubic feet of soil. Twenty-two skeletons were extracted, as well as a profusion of baked clay, obsidian tools and flakes, pipes, steatite beads, mortars, and pestles, crystals, coyote teeth, and an abundance of other artifactual material. Schenck and Dawson believed that this site represented a late occupation and may have been an ethnographic village. The site was cultivated in 1929. It was tested by Cook and Heizer in 1951. Bennyhoff (1977:113) records it as the <u>Seuamne</u> Triblet Center. Baked clay analyzed in Keilusiak (1982). Probable Late Horizon occupation. Ethnographic village: <u>Seuamne</u> Triblet Center (Bennyhoff 1977:113).

(a) LN - Lodi North

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past
Cul - Cultivation
D - Destroyed
Ex - Archaeological Excavation

Potential
1 - within 200 feet of levee/river bank
2 - over 50 feet from levee/river bank

C-102273

C-102273

MOKELUMNE RIVER LOWER REACHES KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Continued)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
LN 12	CA-SJo-45	X		225	1929	Cul	2	Habitation site with a height of 3.0 feet, based on surface evidence only. Reported by Schenck and Dawson in 1929 as site #45; one housepit was reported. This site was under cultivation in 1929.
LN 13	CA-SJo-11	X		225	1949	?	2	Described as a small, impermanent campsite with a few baked clay objects and some midden.
LN 14	CA-SJo-147	X		22,204	1949, 1970	C u l , Br	2	Large, extensive occupation site possibly representing a major late period village. Characterized by dark midden, baked clay objects. The 1970 site record update notes that the area was used for borrow at one time.
LN 15	CA-SJo-15	X		345	1949	Ex	2	Described as a campsite on Lake Tracy. Artifacts include baked clay. Several excavation units were dug but the data on who dug the pits and when are not given.
LN 16	CA-SJo-47	X		1,340	1929	D	2	Habitation site with a height of 1.5 feet. Reported by Schenck and Dawson in 1929 as site #47. The mound was partially destroyed as of 1929 and occupational evidence was observed on the surface; no excavation took place at that time.
LN 17	CA-SJo-13	X		?	?	?	2	Presumed prehistoric midden site. Location was reported by local landowner. No other information or site description is given on the site record. Probably reported in the late 1940s.

(a) LN - Lodi North

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past
Cul - Cultivation
D - Destroyed
Ex - Archaeological Excavation
Br - Borrow Area

Potential
2 - over 50 feet from levee/river bank

MOKELUMNE RIVER LOWER REACHES KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS (Concluded)

Map Ref No. (a)	Trinomial	Type (b)		Area (m ²)	Date Recorded/ Updated	Impacts (c)		Description and Comments
		PH	H			Past	Potential	
LN 18	CA-SJo-48	X		137	1929	C u l , D	2	Midden mound burial and occupation site reported by Schenck and Dawson in 1929 (site #48). Two burials were removed by Dawson and three test units, for a total volume of 135 cubic feet were dug. The units extended to a depth of 2.5 feet. Dawson noted that few artifacts were recovered. The site was under cultivation in 1929. Ethnographic village: <u>Locolamne</u> Tribelet Center (Bennyhoff 1977:112).
LN 19	CA-SJo-14	X		?	1949	L, D	1	Although no information is given on the site record, this was probably a prehistoric midden mound. Its location was reported by the local landowner and it was noted that the site had been destroyed by leveling.

(a) LN - Lodi North

(b) PH - Prehistoric
H - Historic

(c) Past
Cul - Cultivation
D - Destroyed
L - Leveled

Potential
1 - within 200 feet of levee/river bank
2 - over 50 feet from levee/river bank

Appendix E.

MAPS AND OVERLAYS

(On file, Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, California)